Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-155 CONTENTS *11 August 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Reaction to U.S. Steel Dumping Finding Reported 1
Steel Industry Official Comments *[KYODO]* 1
Ruling Said 'Quite Regrettable' *[KYODO]* 1
Foreign Minister To Visit Moscow in Late Aug *[KYODO]* 1
List of POW's Missing in Siberia Completed *[KYODO]* 2
Fact-Finding Mission Leaves for North Korea *[KYODO]* 2
Foreign Ministry Poll Views ASEAN Attitudes *[KYODO]* 2
Tokyo Proposes 21st Century Vision for APEC *[KYODO]* 3
Tanahashi: MITI To Buy More Foreign Goods *[KYODO]* 3
SDF Group Returns From Peacekeeping Training *[KYODO]* 3
SDF Ordered To Train for Overseas Dispatch *[KYODO]* 3
700 Personnel Requested for Cambodia Peacekeeping *[KYODO]* 4
SDF Engineering Brigade Chosen *[KYODO]* 4
Second Fact-Finding Mission Leaves for Cambodia *[KYODO]* 5
Tokyo Agrees To Send Monitoring Team to Angola *[KYODO]* 5
Tokyo To Support UN Resolution on Yugoslavia *[KYODO]* 5
Extraordinary Diet Session Concludes 11 Aug *[KYODO]* 5
Hata Sees Progress on Public Works Spending *[KYODO]* 5

Mongolia

Byambasuren, Gonchigdorj Released From Duties *[Ulaanbaatar Radio]* 6

North Korea

Fifth North-South Contact on Cooperation Held *[Pyongyang Radio]* 6
Kim Yong-nam Returns From Syria, Iran, Pakistan *[KCNA]* 6
Vice Premier Attends Event Hosted by Cuban Envoy *[KCNA]* 7
Delegations From Abroad Arrive in Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 7
Rally Held To Welcome Grand March Participants *[KCNA]* 7
ROK Students Attempt To Meet Yi In-mo *[KCNA]* 8
Red Cross Claims South Kidnapped Yi In-mo *[KCNA]* 8
Pyongyang Media Reports on 'Kimchongilism' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
Overseas Koreans Denounce Russian Official *[KCNA]* 9
Daily Says U.S. Should Withdraw From South *[KCNA]* 11
People Provide Army With Support Goods *[Pyongyang Radio]* 11

South Korea

Effects of North America Trade Agreement Noted *[THE KOREA HERALD 9 Aug]* 11
UN Urged To Adopt Resolution on 'Comfort Women' *[YONHAP]* 12
Deputy Prime Minister To Visit Germany, Yemen *[YONHAP]* 12
Minister: North's Hardliners Enjoy Upper Hand *[YONHAP]* 12
North Radio Begins Use of Term 'Kimchongilism' *[HANGUK ILBO 11 Aug]* 13
North's Sports Official Wishes To Visit Seoul *[CHOSON ILBO 6 Aug]* 13
* War Anniversary Marked by Anti-U.S. Rhetoric *[NAEWOE TONGSIN 25 Jun]* 13
* Use of Jargon Reflects Discontent in North *[NAEWOE TONGSIN 18 Jun]* 15
DLP Proposes Meeting To Solve Assembly Issue *[YONHAP]* 16

Oil Platform, Plant Exports Increase in 1992 *[YONHAP]* 17
Mission of First Korean Satellite Described *[YONHAP]* 18

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Khin Nyunt, Officials Tour Provincial Areas *[Rangoon TV]* 19
Foreign Minister Returns From Laos Border Talks *[Rangoon TV]* 19
Railway Minister, Delegation Return From PRC *[Rangoon Radio]* 19
Russian Ambassador Meets With Two Ministers 20
'Frank' Talks With Trade Minister Abel *[Rangoon TV]* 20
Calls on Mines Minister Maung Maung Khin *[Rangoon TV]* 20
Son of U Nu Proposes Interim Government *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 8 Aug]* 20
Central Bank Issues License fo. Cooperative Bank *[Rangoon Radio]* 20

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Announces Closure of Belgrade Chancellery *[BERNAMA]* 20
Foreign Minister Argues for Maintenance of NAM *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 21
Further on Mahathir Remarks on Iraq Intervention *[BERNAMA]* 21
Manufacturing Sector Records Increase *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 21

Singapore

Prime Minister Warns of 'Subsidy Mentality' *[THE SUNDAY TIMES 9 Aug]* 21

Cambodia

Pol Pot Reportedly Meeting Other KR Leaders *[AFP]* 22
KR Said 'Not Ready' To Meet Thais, Japanese *[Bangkok THE NATION 11 Aug]* 23
Deputy Defense Minister Discusses Party Congress *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 23
Causes of Stalled Cease-Fire Process Viewed *[Radio VGNUFC]* 23
Students Oppose Voting Rights for Vietnamese *[Radio VGNUFC]* 24
Over 65,000 Refugees Return From Regional Camps *[SPK]* 25
Accord Signed on Japanese Aid for Refugees *[SPK]* 25

Indonesia

Suharto's Defense of Army's Political Role Lauded *[Jakarta Radio]* 25
Joint Maritime Patrols With Malaysia Set for Sep *[Jakarta Radio]* 26

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Attends ASEAN Reception *[Vientiane Radio]* 26
Meets UNTAC Chief in Vientiane *[Vientiane Radio]* 26
Savannakhet Governor Meets South Korean Investor *[KPL]* 26
Savannakhet Trade Activities Reviewed *[KPL]* 26

Philippines

Government Rejects Marcos Offer To Split Wealth *[Manila Radio]* 27
Ramos Orders 'Revival' of Action Center *[Manila Radio]* 27
Abadia: 3 Rightist Generals To Remain in Jail *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 8 Aug]* 27
National Police Start 'Top-to-Bottom' Revamp *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 10 Aug]* 27
Abadia: Elections Delayed Anti-Insurgency Action *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Aug]* 28
Government 'Bothered' by Rebels' Amnesty Rejection *[THE CHRONICLE 11 Aug]* 28
2 Communist Leaders Arrested in Central Luzon *[Manila Radio]* 29
Party Shakeup Expected Due to Leaks *[Quezon City Radio]* 29

II

Military Says Clashes With Communists Decline *[Quezon City Radio]* 29
Japan Grants P1.16 Billion To Aid Lahar Project *[MALAYA 8 Aug]* 29

Thailand

Anan Urged To Amend Trade Treaty With U.S. *[THAI RAT 10 Aug]* 30
Japan To Aid in Developing Support Industries *[THE NATION 11 Aug]* 30
ASEAN Urged To Abandon Support for Burma *[THE NATION 9 Aug]* 31
Paper Says Election Conditions 'Ideal' *[THE NATION 11 Aug]* 32
Group Asks King To Appoint Special 'Assembly' *[BANGKOK POST 10 Aug]* 32
Parties Oppose Establishment *[BANGKOK POST 11 Aug]* 34
Further on Petition *[BANGKOK POST 11 Aug]* 34
Chatchai on Rebuilding, Reconciliation *[BANGKOK POST 8 Aug]* 35
Chatchai Says Military Should Control Reshuffles *[THE NATION 11 Aug]* 37
CFD Kicks Off Campaign Against 'Evil Parties' *[THE NATION 9 Aug]* 37
Inflation Declines to 4.5 Percent *[Bangkok Radio]* 38
Columnist on Ramifications of Military Reshuffle *[BANGKOK POST 9 Aug]* 38

Vietnam

Leaders Meet With UNTAC Delegation 8-10 Aug *[VNA]* 39
Do Muoi Pays Working Visit to Southern Provinces *[VNA]* 40
Nong Duc Manh Meets Group, Visits Research Unit 40
Receives Veteran Revolutionaries 29 Jul *[Hanoi TV]* 40
Visits Scientific Research Units *[Hanoi TV]* 40
Vu Oanh Addresses Quang Ninh Workers Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Vu Mao Thanks Mass Media on Success of Elections *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
Le Kha Phieu Visits Newspaper Editorial Staff *[Hanoi Radio]* 41
National Defense Minister's Letter to Regiment 43 *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
Council Chairman Directive on Overseas Training *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
Nationwide Agricultural Production Updated *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
Military Institute Delegation Visits India *[VNA]* 43

Japan

Reaction to U.S. Steel Dumping Finding Reported

Steel Industry Official Comments

OW1108044992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—The head of a group representing Japanese steelmakers expressed regret Tuesday over a preliminary finding by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that imports have harmed the U.S. steel industry.

Hiroshi Saito, chairman of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation and president of Nippon Steel Corp., said Japanese steelmakers will continue their campaign to deny charges of dumping by U.S. steelmakers.

The ITC said in the preliminary ruling Monday that it found evidence of possible dumping by 20 countries, including Japan, which it said may be dumping cold-rolled, hot-rolled, and corrosion-resistant steel.

Saito said Japanese steel exports to the United States have fallen sharply in recent years and have not harmed the U.S. steel industry.

Hiroshi Ota, senior managing director of Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., expressed concern that U.S. restrictions on all steel imports could prompt foreign steelmakers to redirect large shipments to Japan.

Other executives said a large rise in shipments of foreign steel into Japan could bring down domestic steel prices and force Japanese steelmakers themselves to file antidumping suits against foreign steelmakers.

Ruling Said 'Quite Regrettable'

OW1108053992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—The trade minister and the head of a group representing Japanese steelmakers expressed regret Tuesday over a preliminary finding by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that imports have harmed the U.S. steel industry.

At a news conference after a regular cabinet meeting, International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said the allegation that Japanese products have damaged the U.S. steel industry "cannot be true," and he called the ruling "quite regrettable."

While contending that the charge was completely false, Watanabe expressed hope that the U.S. administration would make a calm and fair decision.

He also said, "under the voluntary restraint arrangement which expired last March, Japan's steel exports remained at low levels."

[passage omitted]

MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry] Minister Watanabe said it is important to make efforts to resume negotiations on the multilateral steel agreement.

Foreign Minister To Visit Moscow in Late Aug

OW1108044492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Tuesday he plans to visit Russia at the end of the month to lay the groundwork for Russian President Boris Yeltsin's trip to Tokyo in mid-September and to work for settlement of the nations' territorial dispute.

Watanabe told reporters after a morning cabinet meeting that he expects to visit Moscow from late August through early September for talks with Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev, as well as with Yeltsin.

He said he would not visit any other former Soviet republics as he did last time he went to Moscow.

The talks in Moscow will focus on the two countries dispute over a group of islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido.

The islands, Etorofu, Shikotan, Kunashiri, and the Habomai group of islets, were seized by the Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II.

Japan is pressing for a major movement on the long-running dispute when Yeltsin visits Tokyo. The question of whether to return some or all of the islands to Japan is currently the subject of heated debate in Russia.

Japan refuses to sign a peace treaty with Russia or to provide it with substantial economic assistance until Moscow recognizes Japanese sovereignty over the islands.

Watanabe's Moscow visit was previously in doubt due to his poor health condition. He underwent a gallstone operation in mid-June.

Watanabe said he would leave the hospital, from which he has been commuting to work, later Tuesday or on Wednesday to take his summer vacation at his home prefecture of Tochigi.

He said he will study in preparation for the Moscow visit while undergoing rehabilitation to restore his health before he makes the journey.

The Foreign Ministry announced earlier in the day that the head of Yeltsin's staff, Yuriy Petrov, will be visiting Tokyo from August 13 to 16 within the framework of preparations for the Russian president's visit, scheduled for September 13 through 16.

Kozyrev, meanwhile, is expected to visit Tokyo 2 to 3 days before Yeltsin's arrival.

List of POW's Missing in Siberia Completed

OW1108095792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 11 KYODO—Russia has completed a comprehensive new listing of 639,766 Japanese prisoners of war (POW's) detained in Siberia following the end of World War II, a senior Russian official said Tuesday.

The official, who spoke to KYODO News Service on condition of anonymity, also said that Russia will propose to Japan that a 1991 Soviet-Japanese agreement be revised to give interested parties in the private sector direct access to documents on Japanese prisoners of war.

During an April 1991 visit to Japan, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev handed over to Japan a list of about 39,000 Japanese POWs who died while in Siberian detention.

Some observers, however, believe the number of dead Japanese POW is likely to rise to as many as 50,000 people and the newly completed list may include more names of dead POWs.

The official told KYODO News Service that Russian President Boris Yeltsin will make the proposal during his scheduled visit to Japan in September.

When Gorbachev visited Japan in 1991, Tokyo and Moscow signed an agreement on Japanese POWs captured by the Soviet Red Army in the final days of World War II.

The agreement allows private organizations access to lists and information about such POWs only through Japanese Foreign Ministry channels.

The official said that a significant number of inquiries have been directed to Russia from the Japanese private sector for information about Japanese POWs but the Japanese Government has been opposed to the direct release of such information, using the agreement as an excuse.

"Russia is ready to supply all the lists. To do that, (the two nations) need to revise the Japan-Soviet agreement," the official said.

The official said Russia had carried out its obligation to supply lists and information about wartime prisoners to various nations other than Japan on the basis of the Geneva Conventions.

In the case of Japan, however, the Japan-Soviet agreement has worked to prevent private organizations from gaining direct access to such information.

Russia is also expected to make another proposal for setting up a new joint committee to study official papers written during the former Soviet era, including those on Japanese POW issues, the official said.

Fact-Finding Mission Leaves for North Korea

OW1008140592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1326 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Niigata, Aug. 10 KYODO—A total of 14 Social Democratic Party local assembly members, lawyers, and scholars left for North Korea by ship Monday evening on a fact-finding mission on North Korean women forced to serve as frontline prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

The group, led by former Kochi Prefectural Assemblyman Toru Kurihara, are scheduled to arrive in Pyongyang on Wednesday and will interview 12 North Korean women who have been identified as former "comfort women."

The group is also scheduled to take part in a symposium with Yi Sam-no, Pyongyang's chief negotiator in talks with Japan to establish full diplomatic relations with Japan, and North Korean historians.

Foreign Ministry Poll Views ASEAN Attitudes

OW1108110492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Fear of a resurgence of Japanese militarism remains strong among Southeast Asian countries, according to an opinion poll by the Foreign Ministry, released Tuesday.

But the poll, the fourth of its kind targeting the five countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), nevertheless showed the overall regional evaluation of Japan also remains high.

The poll, which surveyed the opinions of adults of both sexes between January and June, drew responses from 831 Indonesians, 837 Malaysians, 800 Filipinos, 868 Singaporeans, and 776 Thais.

Malaysia and Singapore harbored the strongest fears about a resurgent Japanese militarism, while Thailand and Indonesia were the least suspicious.

Thirty-five percent of Malaysians surveyed said they felt that in the future Japan will "become so strong a military power that she will be a threat to other countries," up 5 percentage points from the 1987 survey.

Thirty-four percent of Singaporean pollees shared the same sentiment, also 5 percentage points higher than in 1987.

Thais and Filipinos showed a marked change in attitudes. Whereas in the previous survey 53 percent of the Thais polled said they feared Japan, only 24 percent said so in the latest survey.

The figures for the Philippines showed a similar sharp decrease, from 47 percent to 32 percent.

Indonesians remained consistent in their feelings about a possible resurgent Japanese militarism, with the percentage of respondents saying they foresee a threatening Japan up only 2 points over 1987, at 23 percent.

Foreign Ministry officials attributed increased concern about Japanese militarism in part to the holding of memorial ceremonies throughout Asia to commemorate the 50th anniversaries of various World War II events.

They also suggested the poll results were affected by Japan's decision to dispatch its military forces overseas for the first time in the postwar period for participation in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Another influencing factor, they said, could be the numerous media reports relating to Asian women forced to serve as front-line prostitutes for Japanese troops during World War II.

Asked in the poll if they felt Japan was a country that could more or less be trusted, only 71 percent of Filipinos said yes, compared with 92 percent in the 1987 survey.

The corresponding figures for other ASEAN countries surveyed were Indonesia 88 (88 in 1987), Malaysia 81 (76), Singapore 63 (69), and Thailand 66 (78).

Malaysians showed the strongest resentment about Japan's World War II actions, with 40 percent answering that they will "never forget the wrong deeds of Japan," up 15 points.

Filipinos followed at 37 percent, Singaporeans at 31 percent, Indonesians at 29 percent, and Thais at 18 percent.

Asked if Japan, as an Asian country, is playing an appropriate role in Asia's development, 93 percent of Filipino pollees answered in the affirmative, followed by 90 percent of Indonesians, 82 percent of Thais, 77 percent of Malaysians, and 61 percent of Singaporeans.

Ninty-eight percent of the Indonesians and 95 percent of the Thais polled felt that Japanese technical and economic cooperation had contributed to their country's development, while only 74 percent of Filipinos thought so.

Tokyo Proposes 21st Century Vision for APEC

OW1108115092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Japan laid down its proposal for the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group, stressing the need for free and fair trade mechanisms for sustained regional development in the 21st century, government officials said Tuesday.

The officials said the overture was put forward at the group's two-day special session on economic problems, which closed in Tokyo Tuesday.

The proposal calls for standardized economic statistics, intellectual property rights and specifications for industrial products in the region, the officials said.

It also aims to develop competent business managers and promote trade, investment and personnel exchanges in the region, they said.

Representatives from developing nations who attended the session expressed hope that Japan will actively help them develop workers and managers, the officials said.

The officials said the proposal is certain to be adopted at the group's plenary session in Bangkok in mid-September.

Tanahashi: MITI To Buy More Foreign Goods

OW1008084092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will buy more foreign goods as part of efforts to expand domestic demand, a top ministry official said Monday.

Speaking at a news conference, MITI Vice Minister Yuji Tanahashi said, "The government and affiliates have been and will be ready to purchase reasonably priced superior foreign goods."

Referring to the good quality of information-related, medical, welfare, and research and development equipment manufactured overseas, Tanahashi said his ministry is now working out the selection and amount of foreign products to be further imported.

Tanahashi also said his ministry will call upon private companies to buy more foreign goods they consider good in terms of quality and price.

SDF Group Returns From Peacekeeping Training

OW1108073292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11, KYODO—A group of Japanese military officers returned Tuesday from Sweden, where they had trained to join United Nations peacekeeping operations, Defense Agency officials said.

The 35 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) officers trained for 11 days at the Swedish Army's U.N. Training Center near Stockholm, studying basic principles and objectives of peacekeeping missions and ceasefire monitoring.

The agency plans to send eight of the officers to Cambodia next month as ceasefire monitors in the first Japanese assignment to the U.N. mission there.

The other team members will teach the methods learned in Sweden to SDF officers in Japan.

SDF Ordered To Train for Overseas Dispatch

OW1108030792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita on Tuesday formally directed the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to begin selecting

and training personnel for United Nations peacekeeping operations, agency officials said.

The agency and the SDF have already begun drafting plans for the transport of materials and personnel as well as the makeup of units in anticipation of the new U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law which came into effect on Monday.

Miyashita gave the order to the joint chief of staff, as well as to chiefs of staff of the ground, maritime, and air self-defense forces.

The latest directive from Miyashita makes full-scale, official preparations possible for the scheduled dispatch of SDF personnel to Cambodia in mid-October.

Miyashita directed the ground Self-Defense Force to select eight ceasefire monitors and about 600 members to repair bridges and roads.

He also directed the maritime Self-Defense Force to prepare support vessels for the overseas transport of the construction unit and ordered the air Self-Defense Force to prepare a C-130 transport airplane.

The C-130 Hercules class airplane is used for tactical transport and multimission purposes, including delivery of equipment by parachute.

The directive includes instructions for the inoculation of personnel and the gathering of information required for peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

On August 1, Miyashita said an SDF unit would go to Cambodia by the end of October to join the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia, mainly to assist in the reconstruction of bridges and roads.

700 Personnel Requested for Cambodia Peacekeeping

OW1108065192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—The United Nations has informally asked Japan to provide more than 700 personnel for U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, top government spokesman Koichi Kato said Tuesday.

The chief cabinet secretary said that Japan would start preparing to dispatch the personnel in areas where it is able to meet the requests.

The U.N. asked for eight ceasefire observers by mid-September, 75 civilian police officers in early October, a 600-member corps for road and infrastructure construction in late October, and 50 election monitors in time for general elections slated for next spring.

The request was unveiled a day after a new U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation came into effect Monday authorizing the overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces personnel.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe told a separate news conference that reports of Khmer Rouge violations of a ceasefire would not impede the dispatch of Japanese peacekeepers.

As the Khmer Rouge guerrilla forces have agreed to the Paris peace accord, scattered incidents do not mean the ceasefire is invalid, Watanabe said.

Japan's peacekeeping law includes restrictions that ban dispatch of peacekeepers in case a ceasefire collapses.

The law aiso calls for approval of Japan's participation by the warring parties.

Watanabe said Japan does not need to obtain consent individually from the four Cambodian parties because they are all represented by the Supreme National Council headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Watanabe also said that Japanese Ambassador to Cambodia Yukio Imagawa met with Khmer Rouge President Khieu Samphan earlier this month and discussed ways to promote the peace process.

SDF Engineering Brigade Chosen

OW1108114692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—The Japanese Self-Defense Forces' [SDF] 4th Engineering Brigade, stationed in Uji, Kyoto Prefecture, will form the first SDF team to be dispatched to Cambodia to join United Nations peacekeeping operations, SDF officials said Tuesday.

The decision was made after Defense Agency Director General Sohei Miyashita instructed commanders of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces to prepare for peacekeeping operations under U.N. command in Cambodia.

Members of the 4th Engineering Brigade, a component of the SDF's Middle Army, will help reconstruct Cambodia's devastated infrastructure by repairing roads and bridges.

Concrete steps concerning selection of personnel, organization of the team, and their training are now being undertaken, the officials said.

The Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces were ordered the same day to prepare transport and supply ships as well as a C-130 transport aircraft to move the brigade to Cambodia.

According to the officials, the team to be dispatched will be mainly composed of three engineering units and three regional engineering regiments from the 4th Brigade, but three other engineering battalions of the Middle Army will also supply personnel.

About 200 to 250 soldiers of the 600-member team, to be headed by a lieutenant-colonel, will be in charge of supplies, communication, and sanitation, the officials said.

Second Fact-Finding Mission Leaves for Cambodia

OW1108072492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—A second fact-finding mission to prepare for the dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces personnel to Cambodia in mid-October left Tokyo for Phnom Penh on Tuesday.

The delegation, including officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency, will enter Phnom Penh on Wednesday via Bangkok, government officials said.

They will spend a week studying how Japanese engineering troops can restore highways such as Routes No. 2 and 3, airports, and ports in southern Cambodia, the officials said.

The team members will meet officials of the U.N. Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) and foreign troops already sent there as peacekeepers, before leaving for home on August 19, they said.

The second mission is led by Jiro Ogi, deputy chief of Japan's headquarters for implementing the newly enacted U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, which came into effect Monday.

Tokyo Agrees To Send Monitoring Team to Angola

OW1108030892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—The government agreed at a cabinet meeting Tuesday to send an election monitoring team to Angola in September, officials said.

The dispatch of the team is the first application of the U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, which the Diet passed in June.

The government plans to send three officials to the southwest African country, the officials said.

Angola's presidential and parliamentary elections are slated for September 29 and 30, and the United Nations urged Japan in early July to send election monitoring personnel to the country.

The Angolan Government and the U.S.-backed UNITA guerrillas signed a peace accord in May last year ending 16 years of civil war.

The peace treaty calls for a multiparty election by fall of this year, an internationally monitored ceasefire, and termination of outside military assistance.

Tokyo To Support UN Resolution on Yugoslavia

OW1108123392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Japan indicated Tuesday it would back a United Nations resolution permitting the use of military force in the republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina if needed to permit the delivery of humanitarian aid there.

A source close to Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said, "There is no reason to oppose the draft resolution."

The United States said Monday that it had reached agreement with Britain and France on the text of a resolution authorizing "all necessary means to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance" in Yugoslavia, torn by ethnic hatred.

A senior ministry official added that even though Japan may agree with the proposal, there are portions of the resolution in which Japan would not be able to cooperate.

Japan is currently one of the 10 nonpermanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Extraordinary Diet Session Concludes 11 Aug

OW1108080792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—An Extraordinary Diet Session ended Tuesday five days after it opened.

During the session, which followed the July 26 House of Councillors election, policeman-turned-politician Bunbei Hara of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was elected its 20th president, and Asaho Akagiri of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) was elected vice president.

Little other Diet business came up during the session.

A longer extraordinary Diet session is scheduled to open in late September following a scheduled visit by Russian President Boris Yeltsin in mid-September.

The next Diet session will address such issues as political reform and a supplementary budget for fiscal 1992 intended to revitalize the nation's slumping economy.

Hata Sees Progress on Public Works Spending

OW1108073892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday that government front-loading of public works spending is likely to support the flagging economy in several ways.

Ministry officials quoted Hata as saying in a morning cabinet meeting that steady progress is being made on the spending, which is considered to be the government's core emergency economic measure.

Hata said public works contracts stood at 7,643.9 billion yen at the end of June, accounting for 50.8 percent of the budget allocated for fiscal 1992 ending March 1993, according to the officials.

He said the June purchases were made at the fastest pace out of the five previous times the government has

adopted the same measure, with the previous record at 42.8 percent in May and 35.3 percent in April, the officials said.

Speaking at a news conference after the meeting, Hata said land held by financial institutions as collateral for bad debt could become subject to the government's advance acquisition as long as the land is to be used for such specific projects as railroad and street work.

But condemning expectations of an economic "minibubble" raised recently by some industry officials, he said that adjustment of the past "bubble" must be completed first, and can only be accomplished in the long term.

Speaking separately at a press meeting, Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, hinted that a package of emergency pump-priming measures will touch on reform of the financial and securities industries.

Noda did not mention, however, details of the measures, saying, "the matter is now being studied by the Finance Ministry."

Mongolia

Byambasuren, Gonchigdorj Released From Duties

LD1008165492 Ulaanbaatar Radio Ulaanbaatar in English 1445 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] In connection with appointing a new chairman of the newly formed State Great Hural—or parliament—of Mongolia and by its decision, vice president of the country Mr. Gonchigdorj has been released from [words indistinct]. This has been also done according to the new Constitution of Mongolia, which states that in the absence of the president the State Great Hural chairman will be empowered to act in the name of the president. The State Great Hural has also released Prime Minister of Mongolia Mr. Byambasuren from his duty.

North Korea

Fifth North-South Contact on Cooperation Held

SK1008125992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] The fifth contact between the members of the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee for the North-South high-level talks was held in camera today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

Our side's member made a report on the state of the contact in a news conference after it ended. According to him, our side said that the members of the two sides sitting in the contact now face the task of working on the draft of the auxiliary agreement so that they can adopt it before 5 September. Our side made clear its principled opinion as to what kind of position and stance the members of the two sides will have to adopt on the contact. It is that the two sides, first, should respect and be faithful to the North-South agreement in discussing the auxiliary agreement, and, second, that they should work out the annexed agreement in a way that corresponds to its nature.

Then our side, saying that the South side is to blame for driving this undertaking into a rupture by raising preconditions for the exchange of visiting groups, disclosed that it is none other than the South Korean authorities who had made the nuclear issue a precondition for improving North-South relations and a precondition for the exchange of visiting groups and that it is none other than the South side's authorities who had broken their earlier promise that it would repatriate old man Yi In-mo prior to the exchange of the visiting groups.

Our side strongly pressed the South side that it is not interested at all in the exchange of visiting groups. This is also evident in the fact that it is about to conduct the Focus Lens joint exercise, which it had conducted in the past only on the map, as an actual exercise with the ultramodern U.S. military equipment mobilized in the Persian Gulf war and that it plans to conduct it at the same time as the period agreed on between the two sides for the exchange of the visiting groups. Then, our side urged the South side to withdraw the unfair preconditions, to keep promises made to us, and to halt the plan for the war exercise.

In the face of our side's logical protest, the South side did not have a single word to say.

Following this, the two sides began discussing the wording of the annexed agreement. Our side said that it was fortunate that the South side had come up with a counterproposal recognizing the justness and reasonableness of our proposal.

At the contact, the two sides proceeded with the wording of the documents on the principle of collating the two side's proposals in compliance with our side's opinion, sorting out the common features and differences in each item, and using only the common features for the wording.

The two sides agreed to hold the next members' contact, the sixth, on 21 August.

Kim Yong-nam Returns From Syria, Iran, Pakistan

SK1108114892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam arrived here today after visiting Syria, Iran and Pakistan.

He was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, the Syrian ambassador to Korea and charges d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian and Pakistani Embassies here.

Vice Premier Attends Event Hosted by Cuban Envoy

SK1108084492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0514 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban ambassador to Korea, hosted a reception at his embassy Monday [10 August] upon the closing of the month of solidarity with the Cuban people.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Chang Chol, Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries [CCRFC], Kim Chin-pom, vice-chairman of the CCRFC and vice-chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee.

Speaking at the reception, Juan Jose Leon Vega said the closing month of solidarity marked an important occasion in manifesting the Korean people's international solidarity with the Cuban people. In this course the friendly relations between the two peoples have been further strengthened, he added.

The friendly and cooperative relations between our peoples are based on the deep intimacy between the leaders of the two countries, the great Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro, the ambassador said, stressing: no force on earth can block the road ahead of the peoples of Cuba and Korea who are adhering to socialism.

Cuba will always fully support the Korean people in their efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Chairman Chong Chun-ki said in his speech that the solidarity functions in the two countries this year showed that nobody in the world can break the will of the people who struggle, closely rallied behind the party and the leader under the revolutionary banner of socialism.

We will as ever make all efforts to further strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations and the bonds of militant soliarity between the two peoples, Chong said.

He expressed the belief that the Cuban people under the leadership of respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz would achieve greater success in their endeavors to implement the decisions of the Fourth Party Congress, smashing the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves.

Delegations From Abroad Arrive in Pyongyang

SK0908113792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0822 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)—A delegation of Koreans in China headed by Yang Yong-tong, chairman of the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), a Commonwealth of Independent States regional delegation headed by Om Kyong-sim, vice-chairman of the Commonwealth of Independent States regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, and an American regional delegation headed by Yang Un-sik, permanent chairman of the American regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, arrived here Saturday [8 August] to participate in the 3rd pan-national rally.

They were met with compatriotic feelings by Yo Yon-ku and Kim Chu-hoe and other vice-chairmen of the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon and officials concerned.

In an arrival statement Yang Un-sik, head of the American regional delegation of Pomminnyon, sharply denounced the anti-reunification acts of the South Korean authorities in blocking the opening in Seoul of the 3rd pan-national rally, noting that the South Korean authorities thus revealed of their own accord that they have no intention to implement the North-South agreement.

Reunification is possible and the bright future of a reunified motherland can be expected only when the whole nation participate in the process of reunification through great national unity, he stressed: The country's reunification is the general trend of the nation like the torrential flow of a large river which nobody can stop, however hard he may try.

Rally Held To Welcome Grand March Participants

SK1108053892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass rally was held at Kim Il-song Stadium this afternoon with some 100,000 working people and students in attendance to welcome the squad of the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification.

Hung out at the stadium were posters and slogans reading: "Warm welcome to delegates to the pan-national rally", "Let us glorify the 1990's as a decade of reunification", "Let us link the severed blood vessel of the nation from Mt. Paektu to Mt. Halla", "Let us form 'Pomchonghakryon' and bring earlier national reunification" and so on.

When the squad entered the stadium, holding the flag of the squad, the flag of the pan-national rally, the flag of the grand reunification festival, the flag of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), and placards and slogan boards reflecting the desire for reunification, the crowds warmly welcomed the members of the squad that turned out in the reunification movement, representing the will of the 70 million fellow countrymen in the North and the South and overseas for reunification, shouting "welcome, march squad," "national reunification" and "Korea is one" and waving bunches of flowers.

The platform was taken by alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the north side's headquarters of Pomminnyon Yun Ki-pok, its vice-chairmen, officials concerned, secretary general of Pomminnyon Yim Min-sik, heads of

delegations of overseas Koreans and heads of delegations of overseas Korean youth and students.

Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hyon-su in his welcome address said that the Mt. Paektu-Mt. Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification is a response to the ardent desire of the whole nation and the demand of the times for reunification and a powerful march to make a breakthrough in the barriers of division.

We should conduct more energetic activities to accelerate the reunification of the country, upholding the idea of the grand unity of the nation put forward by the respected leader comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed, and continued:

The members of the grand march should accelerate their reunification march toward the south, bearing deep in their minds the great expectation and trust of all the fellow countrymen, in defiance of the obstructive machinations of the splittists.

At the rally permanent chairman of the American regional headquarters of Pomminnyon Yang Un-sik made a speech.

He condemned the South side's authorities for blocking the opening of the third pan-national rally in Seoul. He called for marching from Mt. Paektu to Pyongyang, to Mt. Halla through Panmunjom of grudge and warmly embracing our brothers.

Speaking next, chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Pak Ku-ho said that youth and students in the North and the South and abroad would inaugurate the National Alliance of Youth and students for the country's reunification on August 15 in defiance of the desperate moves of the anti-reunification forces.

He stressed that youth and students would certainly achieve reunification by means of confederacy in 1995 under the banner of great national unity.

Head of the grand march squad Yun Hui-sop in his speech said:

We will successfully hold the second grand reunification festival of Korean youth and students in the North and the South and overseas in Panmunjom on August 15 and loudly declare to the whole world the inauguration of the "national alliance of youth and students for the country's reunification", a joint organisation of youth and students for the reunification movement.

The Mt. Paektu-Mt. Hall grand march squad for the promotion of national reunification left Mt. Paektu with a due ceremony on August 9 and arrived in Pyongyang today.

Large crowds of citizens and school youth and children warmly welcomed the members of the squad along the road from the plaza of the February 8 House of Culture to Kim Il-song Stadium, shouting in chorus "Korea is one" and "National reunification."

ROK Students Attempt To Meet Yi In-mo

SK0908101592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)—Students in Pusan, South Korea, held a rally for meeting old man Yi In-mo at Dong-a University in Pusan on August 7, and demanded the repatriation of old man Yi, the abolition of the "National Security Law" and the release of prisoners of conscience to create an atmosphere for peaceful reunification of the country, Seoul-based CBS [Christian Broadcasting System] reported.

At the end of the rally 53 students headed for Chinyong-up, Kimhae County, South Kyongsang Province where old man Yi lives.

Flurried by this, the authorities hurled police in the Chinyong-up area to block the way of the students.

The angry students battled with the riot police for more than three hours.

Red Cross Claims South Kidnapped Yi In-mo

SK1108112192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Aug 92

["Spokesman of C.C, DPRK Red Cross Society Denounces Kidnapping of Yi In-mo mo"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 11 published a statement denouncing the kidnapping of old Yi In-mo by the South Korean authorities.

Recalling that old Yi residing in Chinyong-up, Kimhae County, South Kyongsang Province, has not yet returned after he left the house with "men who appeared to be police" a few days ago, the statement says:

It is only too clear that Yi In-mo virtually under house arrest could not go to any other place freely, being a sickly person who could hardly move. And it is self-evident that no others but the kidnappers employed by the South Korean authorities could whisk him away.

The missing of Yi tells us that the South Korean rulers, finding it hard to cut him off from the outer world by encirclement any longer, transferred him to a place completely secluded from outside.

Having driven the exchange of old parents' visiting groups to an impasse at the contact of Red Cross working delegates of North and South, the South Korean authorities are trying to make Yi's repatriation impossible and totally foil the exchange of the old parents' visiting groups itself by spiriting him away and isolating him from the public.

The C.C., the Red Cross Society of the DPRK bitterly denounces the base and vicious act of the South Korean rulers in kidnapping Yi In-mo as a wanton violation of

human rights and humanitarianism and a premeditated and deliberate provocation for aggravating North-South confrontation.

Setting store by humanitarian idea, it cannot look on with folded arms at the danger that has befallen Yi.

We strongly urge the South Korean authorities to open to the public the whereabouts and fate of Yi and, furthermore, immediately send him back to the northern half of the country where his wife and daughter live.

Since it has become clear that the missing of old Yi is a work of the South Korean authorities, they should bear in mind that they would never be able to evade their responsibility, should something untoward happen to him.

The voices demanding his repatriation to the northern half of the country where his family resides is growing louder than ever before among the people at home and abroad today.

If the South Korean authorities, remaining deaf to the humanitarian appeal of world conscience, keep Yi in a secluded place and persecute him and pose danger to his safety, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

Pyongyang Media Reports on 'Kimchongilism'

SK1108085292

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 2100 GMT on 31 July carries a 10-minute report on a letter from Kwon Yong-hui, doctor at the Pyongyang Medical University Hospital, to Kim Chong-il. Kwon is also the wife of deceased Pang Hak-se, who was a member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the Central Court. In her letter, she expresses thanks to Kim Chong-il for his love and benevolence extended to her husband while he was still alive. She cites detailed examples. Kwon also thanks Kim Chong-il for his special care in her husband's funeral service. Kwon Yong-hui vows to raise her four children so as to become loyalists and dutiful children to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

The following is an excerpt from the letter containing the phrase "Kimchongilism."

My husband has left, cherishing the love of the dear comrade leader. My husband left as his last words to his children that man should have a firm faith and clean conscience. You should uphold the leader [suryong] and comrade leader with a firm faith and clean conscience and defend them. He said that he wants to entrust his children to the party.

I will raise my four children so as to be loyal and dutiful to the great leader and the dear comrade leader, living up to the last words of their father. I will lead my children to eternally uphold and follow only the dear comrade leader as the supreme leader of our revolution and as the center of cohesion and unity as their father did—no matter what storms may come and no matter what winds of temptation may blow. I will lead them to fight, devoting their lives and households in the struggle to glorify our fatherland as the fatherland of Kimchongilism [Kim Chong-il chuwi].

The letter ends by wishing longevity and good health to Kim Chong-il.

Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean at 1100 GMT on 1 August also carries a three-minute news report on a letter from the wife of deceased Pang Hak-se to Kim Chong-il. The news report summarizes the letter and includes the following passage:

I will lead my children to eternally uphold and follow only the dear comrade leader as the supreme leader of our revolution and as the center of cohesion and unity as their father did—no matter what storms may come and no matter what wind of temptation may blow. I will lead them to fight, devoting their lives and households, in the struggle to glorify our fatherland as the fatherland of Kimchongilism.

The two broadcasts do not repeat or further expand on the phrase "Kimchongilism."

Overseas Koreans Denounce Russian Official

SK1108070892 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, August 10 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) called a press conference here today and published a statement denouncing the foolish utterances of deputy premier of the Russian Federation Mikhail Poltoranin in Japan slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and decrying the reunification cause of the Korean nation and the joint efforts of the Korean and Japanese peoples for the normalisation of DPRK-Japan relations.

Present at the press conference were Japanese newspaper, news agency and television reporters, reporters of different countries, South Korean correspondents and reporters of Chongnyon.

Ho Chong-man, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, made public the statement and answered questions put by reporters.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Mikhail Poltoranin, deputy premier of the Russian Federation, on a visit to Japan, in his talks with the governor of a local autonomous body of Japan on August 6, let loose a string of rubbish heaping abuses on the DPRK and decrying the Korean nation's cause of national reunification and the joint efforts of the Korean and Japanese peoples for the normalisation of DPRK-Japan relations.

Poltoranin, without any ground, talked the malicious lie that the "Regime" of the DPRK "is facing a collapse"

and, furthermore, said that Japan must refuse the payment of reparations to the DPRK in her negotiations with it, spinning out without hesitation the foolish trash that if "reparations" were paid to it, they would help it get "a new lease on life" and would delay the reunification of Korea.

This ridiculous outcry has lashed the entire Koreans in Japan into fury and invited voices of surprise and denunciation from the people of the world, including Japan.

That Poltoranin freely let loose these words in Japan is an unpardonable criminal act faithfully representing the aggressive intention of the world reaction which is captive to the foolish dream of isolating the DPRK on the international scene and achieving "reunification through absorption" in Korea whereby the South would swallow up the North.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan condemns the ridiculous utterances of Mikhail Poltoranin as a grave challenge to the DPRK, a dignified sovereign and independent state, and the Koreans in Japan and to the nationwide cause of national reunification and an intolerable mockery of the entire Korean people and the Japanese people who earnestly desire the normalisation of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations, and sternly denounces them with towering resentment.

As the history which has gone through grim tests and the stark reality today clearly show, the DPRK has prestige and might that no one can undermine, as a socialist country which is politically stable and has built a solid foundation of an independent national economy by definitely achieving singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the people under the wise leadership of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il.

Having thoroughly implemented the line of independent politics, self-sustaining economy and self-reliant national defence under the banner of the chuche idea, the DPRK has become the most precious bosom of a mother who has successfully built socialism of our style centered on the popular masses, not vacillating in any international change, and guarantees the national dignity and rights and future happiness of us Koreans in Japan with policies imbued with love for the people.

This is why Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan are advancing with their heads held high with the highest honor and pride in having the socialist homeland which is making a long drive along the road of chuche, guided by the great leader, and the progressive people the world over gain courage and confidence in independence against imperialism and in the cause of socialism from the realities of the DPRK.

From the outburst let loose by Russian Deputy Premier Poltoranin, we cannot but conclude that he does not possess normal thinking power to see the reality from a right angle or the elementary knowledge of state diplomacy.

The Foreign Ministry and high-placed authorities of the Russian Federation, in a statement on July 28, and at a friendship gathering on the 31st anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty, expressed time and again the official view that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between Korea and the Soviet Union in July 1961 is effective in Russia today and the Russian Government will remain committed to the treaty obligations.

In view of these facts, Poltoranin should calmly reflect on whose will his utterances represented and whom they betrayed and he will have to bear full responsibility for the consequence arising from his absurd remarks.

As for Korea's reunification, it is an internal affair of our nation and a cause which must be accomplished by the internal force of the nation on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, without foreign interference.

An agreement is being reached on a nationwide scale at home and abroad on confederacy being the only way of national reunification by which the North and the South recognize each other's idea and system, not conquering the other or being conquered by the other, and a new epochal phase has opened on the road of reunification with the adoption and effectuation of the historic North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization.

The will of all the fellow countrymen to achieve great national unity, urge the implementation of the North-South agreement and achieve national reunification by means of confederacy in the 1990s is being clearly demonstrated at the third August 15 pan-national rally which is open in grand style with the unanimous participation of Koreans in the North and the South and overseas.

Poltoranin must clearly know that no one can block the powerful grand march of our nation for national reunification and know what a grave crime his foolish attempt to obstruct it is.

We can never pardon his remarks on the Korea-Japan relations either.

The improvement of the Korea-Japan relations is, by origin, a matter of liquidating Japan's past crimes in her aggression on Korea and establishng relations of mutual friendship and trust in the future, and the key point in this is for Japan to apologize and make adequate compensations for the damages and losses inflicted upon the DPRK and the Korean pople.

The normalization of Korea-Japan diplomatic relations will not only open a new history in the Korea-Japan relations but also greatly contribute to the building of an independent, prosperous new Asia and to world peace and security.

An overwhelming public opinion of the Japanese people today is demanding an early normalization of Korea-Japan diplomatic relations. This is fully proven by the fact that resolutions demanding it has been adopted by

2,374 local autonomous assemblies including Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and forty prefectures, among them Aichi, Osaka and Fukuoka Prefectures by the end of June.

Poltoranin's words on the Korea-Japan relations are an utterly absurd talk distorting historical facts and going against the demand and deire of both the Korean and Japanese peoples. Noting that the words and deeds of Mikhail Poltoranin are an unpardonabe folly insulting the noble historic cause of the Korean people and going against the trend of the times, we strongly demand that he immediately withdraw his ridiculous utterances and apologize to the Koreans in Japan and the Korean people.

The entire officials of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan rallied closely around the great leader and the dear leader, will, in the future, too, resolutely defend the socialist homeland and actively contribute to the cause of national reunification in the '90s and friendship between the people of Korea and Japan, repulsing any anti-DPRK, anti-reunification move.

Daily Says U.S. Should Withdraw From South

SK0808104692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 8 Aug 92

["There Is No Pretext for U.S. Armed Forces To Stay in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)—The U.S. Armed Forces have no pretext to stay in South Korea. The United States should withdraw its armed forces from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a signed article today.

There is no reason and pretext for the U.S. troops to stay in South Korea in view of the present situation in which it is the trend of the times to dismantle and withdraw foreign military bases and troops and in view of the change of situation on the Korean peninsula, the paper stresses, and goes on: Now that the North and the South have agreed on non-aggression, "threat from the North" which the United States has used as a pretext to keep its troops in South Korea does not work any longer.

Since the North-South agreement was adopted and is at the stage of implementation, the United States should provide favourable conditions and circumstances for it, withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of our nation.

This notwithstanding, the United States is raising a hue and cry over "new threat" allegedly resulting from the "nuclear development" of the North in a bid to justify the occupation of South Korea by its troops and "nuclear umbrella" protection of South Korea.

The United States, talking about fictitious "nuclear development" of the North, says that the North is "threatening regional stability". This is no more than a ridiculous and foolish scheme to hoodwink public opinion at home and abroad and keep the presence of its troops in South Korea.

The deployment of the U.S. troops in South Korea is aimed at keeping hold on South Korea as a forward base and checking and controlling the socialist and progressive forces in the Korean peninsula and the Asian-Pacific.

The United States is still approaching the Korean question from the stand of strength with the old conception of the cold war era. If the United States continues its military occupation of South Korea, it will be strongly denounced as the aggressor who pursues the policy of strength to perpetuate the devision of Korea and realize its dominationist ambition.

People Provide Army With Support Goods

SK0508061592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 92

[Text] Taking great pride and confidence in upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, plants, enterprises, cooperatives, and the people's neighborhood units in each city and county in Kangwon Province are sincerely helping the People's Army.

Functionaries and agricultural workers of the farm at which Comrade Kim Yong-ho work earnestly prepared many support goods, including meats and vegetables. They visited the ninth squad to which Comrade Cho Kwang-son belongs and encouraged their successful training, while singing songs and slogans with soldiers.

Plants, enterprises, cooperatives, and people's neighborhood units in each city and county in the province, including Kosong County, Munchon city, and Wonsan city, have sincerely supported the People's Army as if they were real parents. They bring into full play the laudable custom of army-people unity.

South Korea

Effects of North America Trade Agreement Noted

SK0908015392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] Should the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) take effect in July next year, Mexico could overrun South Korea in five years in exports to the United States, officials at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said yesterday.

Major export items to United States such as semiconductors, computers, communications assemblies, automobiles and apparel that sell better than their Mexican competitors will sell much worse under NAFTA, they said.

Exports that remain moderately strong after five years will be completely outstripped after 10 years, the officials said.

Mexican televisions are already sweeping the U.S. market.

Although Korean semiconductors have the upperhand at present, they will be equal with Mexico five years after NAFTA, and entirely behind in another five years, the KOTRA officials said.

UN Urged To Adopt Resolution on 'Comfort Women'

SK1108004792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0018 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—A Korean organization asked the United Nations on Monday [10 August] to adopt a resolution urging the Japanese Government to take appropriate action on the question of the sex slaves of Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Chondaehyop, the Korean Council for the Problems of Teishintai, the Japanese euphemism for a corps of laborers and comfort women, made the request to the United Nations subcommittee for human rights after explaining the historical background and facts of the Japanese crime against humanity.

The council also asked the United Nations to form a fact-finding committee to be sent to the victimized Asian countries and another committee to mediate negotiations between the victims and the Japanese Government on compensation.

Sin Hae-su, chairman of the Council's International Affairs Committee, told the U.N. subcommittee that some 200,000 Korean women were recruited, most of them forcibly, by the Japanese authorities to serve as comfort women. Many of them died after contracting venereal diseases or were brutally killed by the retreating Japanese soldiers, she said.

Sin introduced groups formed by surviving comfort women in South Korea and activities among the victimized nations to appeal to the conscience of the Japanese authorities. She then asked the Japanese Government to undertake serious investigations into the affair, pay compensation and reflect the facts in textbooks.

A Japanese delegate attending the meeting recalled that the Tokyo government had already acknowledged "partial official involvement" in the recruitment of the comfort women and apologized for it.

As for payment of compensation, he said, the legal question was resolved with the signing of the basic treaty between South Korea and Japan in 1965 but the Japanese Government would make a sincere effort on the humanitarian level.

Deputy Prime Minister To Visit Germany, Yemen

SK0808100692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister and National Unification Minister Choe Yong-chol is to leave the country on Aug. 24 to visit Germany and Yemen.

Choe's visit will be at the invitation of the governments of the two countries which have materialized unification in the recent years.

In Yemen, Deputy Premier Choe will meet President 'Ali Abdallah Salih and Prime Minister Haydar Abu-Bakr al-'Attas to listen to their experiences and problems regarding Yemeni unification and also to explain about Seoul's unification policy.

In Bonn, Choe will exchange opinions with Home Minister Rudolf Seiters and other government leaders on, among other matters, the possible creation of a unification policy consultative system between the two countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Choe will return home on Sept. 4.

Minister: North's Hardliners Enjoy Upper Hand

SK1108062492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0453 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—Hardliners and reformers are struggling for power in North Korea, and the hardliners have the upper hand, South Korean Unification Minister Choe Yong-chol said Tuesday [11 August].

That was why North Korea was using outdated propaganda to attack South Korea, he told a symposium on Korean unification.

The confrontation had even shown up in the inter-Korean prime ministerial talks, the unification minister said.

"North Korea needs to open up and make changes to escape its economic difficulty and international isolation, but it is afraid that such actions will spur collapse of its system," he told the symposium.

Pyongyang continued to dream of creating a united communist Korea by negotiating with the United States, abolishing South Korea's National Security Law, delaying resolution to its nuclear question and seeking tie-ups with radicals in South Korea, he said.

Choe claimed that North Korea's "two system-two government" confederal style unification was lip service, using the principle to prolong national division to prevent being absorbed by South Korea.

Ultimately, North Korea would have to seek better relations with South Korea and Western nations to solve its difficulties, he said.

North Radio Begins Use of Term 'Kimchongilism'

SK1108035192 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] In the weekly, "The North Korean Trend," the National Unification Board [NUB] on 10 August revealed that North Korea recently began to use the phrase "Kimchongilism" in its broadcasts for the first time. The NUB also noted that North Korea appears to be accelerating the last-stage work of the power succession by putting the level of idolization of Kim Chong-il onto the same level as that of Kim Il-song.

North's Sports Official Wishes To Visit Seoul

SK0608060592 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] Kim Hyong-chin, North Korea's senior delegate to North-South sports talks and an influential person in the North Korean sports circles, will visit Seoul this October.

Chang Chung-sik, South's senior delegate to North-South sports talks (president of Tanguk University) who is visiting Barcelona to attend the Olympic Games, said prior to his departure to Seoul on 5 August that he met Mr. Kim Hyong-chin and invited him to the seminar entitled "The Impact of Sports Exchange Between Divided Countries on Democratization" to be held at the Olympus Hotel in Seoul from 18 to 23 October.

In response to this invitation, Kim Hyong-chin said, "I must get the approval of our government." He added, "I would like to go to Seoul in person and attend the seminar since the purpose of the seminar is so good." This will be the first time that a North Korean high-ranking official attends a seminar in the South as an individual.

Invited to the seminar, which will be jointly sponsored by the Korea Amateur Sports Association and the Hanyang University Sports Science Institute, are some 100 scholars and sports officials from formerly divided countries—namely, East and West Germany, and Taiwan and China [as published]. The subject of the seminar is to academically inquire into the impact of the sports exchange between the divided countries on reunification. Yi Hak-nae, Hanyang University's professor of sports while commenting on Mr. Kim Hyong-chin's intention to visit Seoul, said that this will be an important opportunity to resume the sports exchange between the North and the South which has cooled down for quite some time.

* War Anniversary Marked by Anti-U.S. Rhetoric

922C0193A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 25 Jun 92 pp A1-A4, E1

[NAEWOE article: "Focus of June: North Korean Movements Marking the 42nd Anniversary of the Korean War—Repeated Propaganda of 'War of Aggression Against the North' and Agitation for Anti-U.S. Struggle"]

[Text] Seoul (NAEWOE)—Marking the 42nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War on 25 June [1950], North Korea held various types of events to stir up anti-ROK, anti-U.S. sentiments throughout the country. Its media kept repeating the "war of aggression against the North" propaganda.

This year again, North Korea marked the 25 June anniversary as "the Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism," designating the 25 June-27 July period as the Month for Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle. Various types of propaganda activities were carried out in this period.

Newspapers and broadcasts staged false propaganda asserting that it was a "war of aggression against the North. At the same time, through large-scale mass rallies, indignation meetings and revenge gatherings which all became annual events, Pyongyang created a tense atmosphere in the country reminiscent of wartime, stirring up bellicosity and hostility against South Korea and the United States.

Most typical was the Pyongyang City mass rally.

An average of 200,000 residents, working people and students in Pyongyang are normally mobilized in this agitation rally of a massive scale. Meanwhile, mass rallies are also held in succession in other major cities such as Chongjin, Sinuiju, Hyesan and Kanggye by mobilizing tens of thousands of working people.

The "Pyongyang City Mass Rally Marking the 25 June, the Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism" is normally attended by cadres of the North Korean party, government, administrative and economic organizations, representatives of Chongnyon and foreign diplomatic missions, and reporters. Participants inevitably parade through the streets, shouting such crude slogans as "Behead the U.S. Imperialists, the Sworn Enemy!" and whipping up the anti-U.S. struggle mood.

This year, in his keynote speech this rally, the responsible secretary of the party Pyongyang City Committee, who is concurrently chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, distorted facts about the war of aggression against the South, insisting that it was a "war of aggression touched off by the U.S. imperialists." Inciting hatred against the United States, he stressed that "the Korean war provoked by the U.S. imperialists was the most shameful piratical war of aggression and the most barbarous, damnable carnage unparalleled in history."

Anti-ROK, Anti-U.S. Rallies Reminiscent of Wartime

As such rallies spread to other provincial cities, the anti-U.S. atmosphere inevitably picked up heat. Especially, as part of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month, various crude agitation rallies called indignation meetings or revenge gatherings were held simultaneously in provincial cities.

The "National Young Students Rally for Revenge" in Sinchon County, Hwanghae Province, has become a

typical annual event in North Korea aimed at implanting revengeful thoughts in the minds of youths and students.

Pamnamu-kol [Chestnut Tree Valley] in Sinchon County where this rally is held is, according to allegations by the North Korean side, a place where U.S. troops perpetrated a massacre of residents during the war. To remind people of the alleged misery, there are such things as an old air-raid shelter of the party County Committee, the Tombs of Patriots, the Tombs of 400 Mothers, the Tombs of Children, and the Ulam-ni Explosive Warehouse. There is also the Sinchon Museum.

Youths and students are mobilized from across the country for a rally here every year. In the rally, after denouncing the United States as "aggressor and the sworn enemy," they, among other things, burn the effigy of what they call puppets of U.S. troops and listen to speeches by eyewitnesses of the alleged massacre, which are all designed to heighten hostility and militancy among the participants against the United States.

Among other anti-U.S. rally equally revengeful are the "National Student Indignation Rally" and the "National Indignation Rally of the Working People."

Speeches and debates at these rallies presided over by social organizations such as the Trade Union Federation and the Agricultural Workers Union charge that "the U.S. imperialists are the most atrocious, ugliest aggressors, murderers and scoundrels. They are our enemy...," whipping up a truculent atmosphere and inspiring anti-U.S. consciousness.

Besides, marking the war anniversary, North Korea held oratory contests, film-efficacy-for-struggle meetings, and story-telling gatherings at each district and resident organization.

At these story-telling gatherings and oratory contests, the 25 June incident was again depicted as a "war of aggression triggered by the U.S. imperialists," lauding Kim Il-song's preeminent military ideology and art of command which the speakers said led the "fatherland liberation war" to victory.

At film-efficacy-for-struggle meetings, films depicting the Korean war such as "Wolmi Island," "Fighters," "Order No. 027," and "The Colors" were shown to whip up the anti-U.S. awareness.

Meanwhile, in Pyongyang, a film show was held and a tour of the "Memorial Hall of the Victory of the Fatherland Liberation War" was arranged for members of foreign diplomatic missions. And in major ports such as Chongjin and Nampo, crew members of foreign ships were pushed into holding their anti-ROK, anti-U.S. rallies.

Propaganda on Kim's Direct Command of Invasion

In commentaries marking the 42nd war anniversary, North Korean propaganda media renewed their rhetoric characterizing the 25 June incident as a "war of aggression against the North." At the same time, they endeavored to highlight Kim Il-song's military ideology and art of command.

In a dialogue program on 16 June marking the occasion, Pyongyang Radio charged that "the U.S. imperialists and South Korea had first planned to start a war in Korea in about July or August 1949. The western front was the direction of their planned major assault." "There were more than 2,600 armed incursions in 1949 alone," they stressed, "and the North Korean Army fought battles that were positively defensive to frustrate their march-to-the-North plan."

The broadcast asserted that "the U.S. imperialists were forced to review their aggressive Korean war plan across the board, mapped a new plan and started the war of aggression against the North at dawn on 25 June, Sunday."

Also, the North Korean central broadcasting station, in a commentary on 24 June, said that "in the three-year fatherland liberation war, our People's Army won a great victory to shatter the myth of the mighty U.S. imperialists and plunge them into a downhill slide." "This historic victory," it maintained, "was the fruition of the sagacious leadership of legendary hero Kim Il-song, a great military strategist and an ever-victorious, iron-willed commander."

"The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war," the broadcast continued, "have again turned the Korean peninsula into a dangerous spot where another war can break out." "If they should touch off another war in Korea, we will without fail haul them into the depth of ruin once and for all," it declared.

In its propaganda, North Korea also said that its operations launched to capture the Seoul and Taejon areas in the initial phase of the Korean war were carried out under Kim Il-song's direct command.

The North Korean central radio, in a news program related to the anniversary, said: "On 27 June, troops captured Uijongbu, the northern gate to Seoul, and Kim Il-song on that morning, immediately after reading the progress report handed him by a liaison officer, issued his 'order to liberate Seoul.' In response, the North Korean Army launched its march at dawn on 28 June." Kim Il-song also directly organized and led operations to liberate Taejon. Besides, he visited troops on various fronts to encourage them to "fight heroically" and, thanks to such direct command by Kim, the broadcast said, the morale of the North Korean Army ran even higher.

These North Korean commentaries suggest—indirectly to those reading between the lines—that the Korean war, basically, was not an "invasion of the North" but an "invasion of the South."

In the final analysis, the war anniversary has shown that North Korea—countering the successive testimonies blaming the war on the invasion of the South by Kim

Il-song, by former general officers of the North Korean Army who fought in the Korean war and who are in exile in the former Soviet Union—is repeating its U.S.-invasion-of-the-North rhetoric and thus domestically whipping up the anti-U.S. struggle mood domestically and, through it, striving for solidarity under the present leadership.

Anti-U.S. Indoctrination Stepped Up on War Anniversary

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Korean war, North Korea, while intensifying its rhetoric on the so-called "threat to invade the North" by the ROK-U.S. side, stepped up anti-U.S. indoctrination activities among its people.

NODONG SINMUN and other North Korean papers and broadcasts are daily clamoring these days that South Korea and the United States are accelerating "preparations for a war of aggression against the North" and that because of it, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become strained.

At the same time, under the supervision of the respective party organizations, anti-U.S. indoctrination activities are under way at factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, using such methods as explanation and dialogue, story-telling gathering, singing session, and film-efficacy-for-struggle meeting.

In the explanation-and-dialogue program, agitators and five-household-responsible propagandists explain the "reactionary and barbarious nature of the U.S. imperialists" to arouse hostility in them against the United States. Meanwhile at story-telling gatherings, which focus on the "wickedness of the U.S. imperialists." senior citizens who experienced the war are used.

At singing sessions, wartime songs and anti-U.S. songs are sung; in film-efficacy-for-struggle meetings, films of anti-ROK, anti-U.S. themes are shown to crowds.

Through these indoctrination programs, North Korea charges that the 25 June war was a "war of aggression against the North" launched by the ROK-U.S. side, maintaining that the ROK-U.S. side is maneuvering for another "war of aggression against the North."

* Use of Jargon Reflects Discontent in North

922C0195A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 18 Jun 92 pp D1-D4

[NAEWOE article: "Use of Jargon Rising Rapidly in North Korean Society as Discontent with Leadership Spreads—30 Newly Coined Terms Reported, e.g., 'Three-No Health Care System,' 'Songp'al Candy'"]

[Text] Seoul (NAEWOE)—A list of more newly coined words and phrases currently popular in North Korea has been made available.

It contains about 30 such terms, which add to the 100 or so that had been known here by 1990.

The fact that so many of them have emerged over the past two years could be attributed to imported ideas that are penetrating into the North Korean society, making it a bit diverse; basically, it is interpreted as reflecting the public's mounting discontent and complaints with the leadership, however.

Like the earlier-known 100 neologisms, most of the 30 newly coined terms either express dissatisfaction with the Kim Il-song - Kim Chong-il leadership or ridicule party and government cadres for their arrogance and irregularities, suggesting that people are responding to the tough livelihood they are subjected to with self-scorn.

Most interesting of them all are those used in reference to Kim Chong-il.

It is because the jargon depicting Kim Chong-il provides a peek, albeit indirect, into the innermost feelings of the North Korean people toward the Kim Il-song-to-Kim Chong-il succession system that has become solid, in form at least.

Kodo, ssowang, and *witpun* are among the typical new words of this category. *Kodo* [height] is a cynical term for Kim Chong-il who uses high-heeled *kudu* [shoes] to cover his short height.

Ssowang [little king] originates in the "little King" in the card play, while *witpun* [upper person] is used frequently when referring to Kim Chong-il, especially by various arts groups.

It has been learned that among expressions used frequently to ridicule abuses of power and irregularities by party and government cadres are *mul-an-chi pobchik, 3-che chuui, sut-maengjang,* and *sang chib.*

Notably Many Express Self-Scorn of Hard Life

Mul-an-chi pobchik [law of bribe, acquaintance, and directive-ignoring] is a cynical description of a state in which bribes and acquaintances supersede various regulations and directives. It is said that *mul* stands for *noemul* [bribe], indicating the need for bribing bureaucrats in dealing with them, and *an* for *anmyon* [acquaintance] and pull, and *chi* for *chisi* [directive] showing that working-level people cannot get things done unless they ignore directives and regulations.

The term *3-che chuui* [three-pretense doctrine] ridicules inefficiency of party and government cadres. It means that those cadres pretend to have everything when they actually have nothing, pretend to know everything when they actually know nothing, and pretend to be able to do everything when they actually can do nothing.

Sut-maengjang [male brave leader] refers to the male *[su]* chief of an organization, and *sangjib* [upper family or family in mourning] to families of party and government cadres in the sense that they are rich or in a "crisis."

Sangjib and *sangdaek* have the same meaning. Incidently, female head of various organizations are called *am-maengjang* in the jargon.

Of those expressions reflecting the self-scorn of people for their difficult living conditions, about 10 are popular.

They are: *kamja moguro kanda, 300%, yonggwangno, koida, kich'a nun 100% pojang handa, terebi kkakchaengi, musam uiroyjedo, t'obol kanda, karubab, songp'al sat'ang,* and *ot'obai.*

Kamja moguro kanda [going out to eat potatoes] is used when a person or persons are expelled to a remote area for various reasons. It is an equivalent of *Aoji tangwang kanda* [going to the Aoji coal mine] which was used earlier.

The word *300%* refers to a girl being married, suggesting that once married, she has quotas to fulfill 100% at the workplace, 100% in housework, 100% in her relationship with her husband.

Yonggwangno [blast furnace] signifies various types of mass rallies. Since those rallies normally seethe with heat of agitation urging labor, they are also called *agungi* [fireplace].

Koida [prop up] is a local dialect of *koeda* which originally means "prop up" to support something but is nowadays used in the sense of "bribing."

"African Grasshopper"

Kich'a nun 100% pojang handa [guarantee the train 100%"] is an insinuation directed at the frequent delays of trains, while *terebi kkakchaengi* [television niggard] is used for children of families owning a television who are unwilling to share it with friends.

Musam uiryojedo [three-no health care system] is a pun on *musang uiryojedo* [free health care system] which North Korea is proud of, ridiculing the system as having no hospitals, no doctors, and no medicines.

T'obol kanda [going out in a punitive expedition] is used when an individual or individuals take the law into their own hands and seek a violent settlement in a civil case. It is used more frequently among young people.

Karu pab [flour rice] derides the current food ration in North Korea, which consists of rice and corn flour at a ratio of two to eight and, when cooked, turns into porridge. *Songp'al sat'ang* [songp'al candy] refers to a hard candy made of grass roots and corn.

It is said that the candy is so hard that whoever puts it in the mouth would find it hardly melted even after traveling one hour 20 minutes from Pyongyang's Songsidong to P'algol.

Ot'obai [motorbike] refers to diarrhea cases said to inflict people who have eaten the special supply of meat at the times of the five major national holidays including the birthdays of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. It is a derisive attack on a situation where meat has become so scarce.

Meanwhile, there are number of popular neologisms characterizing the crime rate rising because of the poor living conditions.

Among them are *kkangjaebi, kkotchebi, tturukkkun, yasaeng,* and *hojekkun. Kkangjaebi* means a thief who cannot become a big thief but steals only by *kkang* [can].

Kkotchebi refers to pickpocket and *tturukkun* also means pickpocket. *Yasaeng* [nocturnal] refers to hoodlums roaming around by night and *hojekkun* to a person known for habitual, scandalous conduct.

Also on the increase are words coined to deride the unhealthy man-woman relationship.

They include: *kkalgae* [cushion] meaning a female secretary of a party leader, *hamjibak sara* [buy me a bowl] depicting acts of prostitutes soliciting patronage, and *chaettoli* [ash tray] referring to a woman who behaves wantonly and like a prostitute.

Meanwhile, frequently used among middle-class party and government cadres is *ap'urika mettugi* [African grasshopper] which originated in the customary overseas behavior of North Korean diplomats and trade agents in a shopping spree before returning to Pyongyang.

It came from Moscow citizens deriding the way North Korean diplomats buy things, who used to say that they "buy up things like the African grasshoppers clean it up." Nowadays the term is used by middle-class party and government cadres for self-scorn of hard realities in North Korea and their difficult plight.

Besides these, it is also reported that old jargon including *poyak, kogub kwaja, kyonbon sangpum,* and *hobak tangwon* are still popular among the North Korean people.

Although coined words are normally short-lived, those old expressions are still very much alive. This phenomenon is interpreted as suggesting that the North Korean society remains basically closed to the outside world while it has indeed become a bit diverse.

Poyak [tonic] means applause, *kogub kwaja* [high-class confectionery] refers to scorched rice from the bottom of the pot, *kyonbon sangpum* [sample goods] derides workers decorated with titles of honor for innovations in labor, and *hobak tangwon* [pumpkin party member] means a person who became a party member through bribing.

The reason that applause is called *poyak* or tonic is that those who fail to respond with applause at various kinds of gatherings and meetings are branded malcontents and grumblers.

DLP Proposes Meeting To Solve Assembly Issue

SK1008090092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—Elated by Korean victory in the men's marathon in Barcelona, the nation's

political leaders were in a compromising mood Monday [10 August] and decided to try and find a breakthrough for the current crisis.

As the entire country plunged into the state of euphoria over the heady triumph by the 23-year-old marathoner, Hwang Yong-cho, in Barcelona, Spain, Monday (KST) [Korean standard time], the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] proposed a meeting between its executive chairman, Kim Yong-sam, and a co-leader of the main opposition Democratic Party, Kim Tae-chung, to help restore normalcy to the National Assembly.

The proposal was made with the belief that political parties could not afford to put a damper on the ordinary people, who were celebrating what many called the biggest heroic feat in recent years.

"The victory at the Olympic marathon showed once again the power and greatness of our people to the world," Kim Yong-sam said. "It now is the time for all our politicians to show their sophistication and gallantry.

"In order to resolve the deadlocked state of politics in this country, I have proposed a meeting with opposition leader Kim Tae-chung," Kim said.

Responding positively, Kim Tae-chung immediately accepted the proposal.

And secretaries-general and floor leaders of the two parties got together Monday morning and decided to hold the two Kims' meeting at 3 P.M. Tuesday [11 August] in the VIP restaurant at the National Assembly.

It will be a one-on-one meeting and the two leaders will discuss all pending political issues, the parties announced Monday afternoon.

The meeting comes five days after leaders of the three major political parties failed to narrow their differences over the timing of elections of provincial governors and city mayors.

With the two Kims' meeting scheduled for Tuesday, the DLP called off a threatened unilateral opening of the National Assembly at which, many feared, the ruling party might railroad through a bill delaying the local elections until 1995.

The DLP had been expected to ram the local election bill through the country's 299-seat unicameral legislature Monday. The ruling party, which has 158 seats, may have speaker Pak Chun-kyu invoke his right to refer the bill directly to a plenary session, by-passing committee deliberations.

A tense atmosphere in which even physical clashes were feared between lawmakers of the ruling and opposition parties was further eased when the Democratic Party called off sit-ins at the National Assembly, pending the outcome of the two Kims' meeting.

Meanwhile the ruling and the opposition party were negotiating behind the scene on the local election issue.

Sources said they were discussing a plan that called for the formation of a special committee to deliberate a revised bill for local elections while trying to form the Assembly's 17 standing committees.

The DLP believes that the proposed special committee could also take up such issues as amendment to the presidential election law and law governing political funds, the sources said.

The outlook for Tuesday's two Kims' meeting appeared precarious, at best, as the ruling party is resolved to reject an opposition demand that either the elections of provincial governors and large city mayors or the elections of mayors of smaller cities and chiefs of counties and wards be held this year with the presidential election.

The Democratic Party also opposes the formation of standing committees as well as a special committee to deal with the local elections unless the ruling party promises to hold either one of the local elections this year, sources said.

The timing of the local elections has been a major stumbling block in the way of normalizing the National Assembly, which was forced to be idle since it was inaugurated in late June.

The government and the ruling party, citing the economic burden, want to postpone the local elections beyond 1992, while the opposition parties insist on holding them this year in order to prevent what they call a plot to rig the presidential election, scheduled for mid-December.

Oil Platform, Plant Exports Increase in 1992

SK0608141692 Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 6 (YONHAP)—Plant exports amounted to 986 million U.S. dollars in the first half of the year, up 171.3 percent from 363 million dollars a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Thursday [6 August].

The driving force behind the increase was the sale of 832 million dollars of off-shore oil platforms, up 1,238.9 percent from last year.

Hyundai Heavy Industry Co. has now stepped up as the world's biggest maker of oil rigs and other builders, including Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd. and Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industry Co., are working to increase orders, the officials said.

Power generation and communications plant exports jumped 11.7 percent to 40 million dollars in the first half.

General manufacturing facilities such as cement, chemical and textile plant, on the other hand, saw exports plunge 63 percent to 66 million dollars and cargo handling plant

dropped 80.9 percent to 11.4 million dollars, producing just a ripple in export turnover, the officials added.

By region, Asia and the Middle East are becoming bigger buyers while exports to America, Europe, and Africa are on a downhill curve, the officials said.

Asia accounted for 91.8 percent of Korea's plant exports in the first half.

Mission of First Korean Satellite Described

SK1108060792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, Aug. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's first satellite, Uribyol (Our Star) 1, soared into the sky atop a European Space Agency Ariane rocket Monday [11 August].

The 50 kg payload joined more than 4,000 comrades in space and made South Korea the 25th nation with a satellite in orbit.

Uribyol will travel 8 km per second, going over the arctic and antarctic every 110 minutes. It will orbit the earth 13 times a day and be able to communicate with the Korean peninsula seven times.

The South Korean satellite is the fruit of nearly three years of research and 6.94 billion won (8.84 million U.S. dollars) of investment begun back in 1989.

It is equipped with digital signal processing (dsp), making it one of the more sophisticated small satellites currently in orbit.

The satellite carries an ultra-modern electronic mail system, two cameras to photograph earth, and a device to detect and measure cosmic rays.

The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology's Satellite Research Center headed the project. To bring first-hand experience in satellite technology, the institute sent nine researchers from the first and second graduating classes of the Korea Institute of Technology to Surrey University in Britain.

Korea plans to launch Uribyol 2 next year to commemorate the 1993 Taejon Expo. The second satellite will be contain about 20 percent Korean parts.

Burma

Khin Nyunt, Officials Tour Provincial Areas

BK1108023892 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Major General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Work Committee for Development of Border Regions and National Races and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], left Rangoon in a military plane on 8 August and arrived at Sittwe Airport at 0930. The secretary-1 was accompanied by Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, commander in chief of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Thein Win, commander in chief of the Air Force; Brigadier General Myo Thant, minister of information; U Khin Maung Yin, minister of construction; Brig. Gen. Thaung Myint, minister for social welfare, relief, and resettlement; and responsible officials. [passage omitted]

The secretary-1 and his entourage then proceeded in helicopters to Maungdaw where they arrived at 1045. At a meeting held in Mayu Hall, Brigadier General Win Myint, chairman of the Rakhine State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Western Command; Colonel Kyar Nyo Chit Sein, tactical commander; and U Than Win, supervisor from the Headquarters for Screening and Supervising Border Region Immigration explained matters concerning border region development work, measures taken at reception centers for screening and receiving those returning from the country on the other side [Bangladesh], and public service affairs. The secretary-1 then spoke and gave necessary instructions.

On the morning of 9 August, Secretary-1 Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and his entourage left Maungdaw in helicopters and arrived at Ywetmotaung Village where they held a meeting with the chairman of the village law and order restoration council and departmental officials. Matters relating to development projects were presented at the meeting. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt gave instructions on the building of a village primary school.

Speaking at the meeting, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said citizens living inside Burma should abide by the laws and regulations promulgated by the state and have loyalty toward the state. The secretary-1 and his entourage then visited No. 3 Pinbyu Reception Center in Maungdaw and inspected a granary, a dispensary, and employees' living quarters.

Speaking at a meeting with local people and functionaries, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said the state has spent a large amount of funds and employed public servants in establishing reception centers to screen and receive those who are in the country on the other side in consideration of friendly relations between Burma and Bangladesh. He said there are no outstanding problems between the two countries. He explained that measures are being undertaken with full goodwill on humanitarian ground to receive those who are in the country on the other side.

The secretary-1 and his entourage returned to Maungdaw at noon. [passage omitted]

Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt and his entourage returned to Rangoon this evening.

Foreign Minister Returns From Laos Border Talks

BK1008094592 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Text] A Burmese delegation led by U Ohn Gyaw, minister for foreign affairs of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], arrived back in Rangoon by air this evening after attending the third meeting of the Myanmar-Lao joint border commission held in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Other delegation members returned together with the minister.

The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by Major General Myo Nyunt, minister for religious affairs; responsible officials from the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other departments concerned; and the Lao ambassador, Mr. Kideng Thammavong. Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw led the Burmese delegation, which was received by Mr. Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR prime minister, and Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The Burmese delegation held joint border talks with the Laos delegation, which was led by Mr. Souban Salitthilat, LPDR deputy foreign minister. Both sides discussed and reviewed the demarcation of the Mekong River and the drawing of a draft agreement on the common national border, which will be signed by the Burmese and Lao Governments. The delegations from both sides signed the memorandum of the meeting on 7 August 1992.

Railway Minister, Delegation Return From PRC

BK0908065892 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] U Win Sein, minister for rail transportation, and a five-member delegation that went to the People's Republic of China [PRC] to study rail transportation activities at the invitation of the Ministry of Railways arrived back in Burma by air in the evening. The minister and delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Than Shwe, minister for industry-2; U Soe Tha, minister for communications, post, and telegraphs; responsible personnel from the PRC Embassy; directors general and managing directors from the Ministry of Rail Transportation and the Ministry of Transport; senior departmental officials from the Myanmar Railways; families; and friends.

Russian Ambassador Meets With Two Ministers

'Frank' Talks With Trade Minister Abel

BK1108024292 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Dr. Vadim I. Chabaline, Russian ambassador to the Union of Myanmar [Burma], called on Brigadier General Abel, minister for trade and for finance and planning, at 1000 today at the Ministry of Trade. They held cordial and frank talks on bilateral economic and trade matters.

Calls on Mines Minister Maung Maung Khin

BK1108045192 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Dr. Vadim I. Chabaline, Russian ambassador stationed in Yangon [Rangoon], called on Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister for mines, at 1400 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Mines on Thanlwin Road.

It was learned that cordial and frank talks were held on matters related to the mining sector.

Son of U Nu Proposes Interim Government

BK0808042592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 92 p 7

[Text] The son of Burma's last elected prime minister has proposed an interim government to end strife in the war-torn country.

U Aung Nu says his political association, the Alliance for the Democratic Solidarity Union of Burma (ADSB), is prepared to negotiate with Burma's reviled military regime—the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and would attend a national convention if invited.

He claimed the ADSB first proposed the idea of a national convention in 1989. The "new government" would comprise both military leaders and politicians, but could be achieved only with the dissolution of SLORC.

The transfer of power would then ultimately be possible with military leaders returning gradually to their army posts.

The son of U Nu, Burma's first prime minister after independence, believes SLORC is scared to relax its grip on power because of fears of reprisals and probes into the enormous wealth that its members have amassed.

"Until these two issues can be addressed, I don't think there is any future for Burma. There must be a kind of appeasement with SLORC. Some kind of unholy entente," he claimed.

"A lot of people might have the same ideas, but dare not speak out because this could be misinterpreted, but this is a very pragmatic view.

"Gen Ne Win, let's give him a try. He's the only one who can put the genie back in the bottle."

U Aung Nu does not hide his distaste for SLORC when he says it has usurped power and has pillaged more of Burma's wealth in four years than the former Burma Socialist Programme Party achieved in 26 years.

But for the sake of the country, which is an "exporter" of refugees, provides tens of thousands of women and children for Thailand's sex industry, and is now one of the world's poorest nations, a solution is vital.

He also criticised ASEAN's position of "constructive engagement" because it has actually propped up the regime when it was almost bankrupt. Thailand, he said could have a huge influence over Burma if it stopped trading or used the threat of trade sanctions as a lever for change.

But he was skeptical whether a more democratic-minded government, if elected in Thailand in September, would restrict Thai business interests in Burma.

He added: "If one avenue of hope is blocked, we must find another avenue, keep trying. If we are true believers in Buddhism, we must believe that nothing is permanent."

Central Bank Issues License for Cooperative Bank

BK0508024192 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 92

[Text] The Central Bank of Myanmar [Burma] has issued a banking license to Cooperative Bank Limited on 3 August 1992. Banking Licenses are being issued for operation of private banks under Section 57 of the Central Bank of Myanmar Law. The Central Bank of Myanmar Law and the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law were enacted for setting up a monetary system which is in accord with the country's market oriented economy and for improving the performance of the financial sector.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Announces Closure of Belgrade Chancellery

BK1108073492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0640 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia Tuesday decided to close its chancellery in Belgrade to protest Yugoslavia's tacit support for atrocities committed by Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi announced.

All its diplomats and staff there, headed by a charge d'affairs, have been recalled and they are scheduled to leave the country by noon tomorrow.

"The decision to close the chancellery was made by the cabinet two weeks ago," he told a press conference here.

Malaysia had earlier downgraded its representation in Belgrade from embassy to chancellery in protest against the atrocities.

Abdullah said the decision was made because Malaysia felt it necessary to express its stand over the atrocities in Bosnia-Hercegovina and it placed full responsibility for the situation at Belgrade's door.

"The government sees no use for its diplomats to continue to remain in Belgrade since Malaysia condemns the atrocities in Bosnia-Hercegovina," he added.

Foreign Minister Argues for Maintenance of NAM

BK0508143492 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] Malaysia says that the Nonaligned Movement, NAM, should be maintained in order to face the possibility of a North-South conflict arising in the future. Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said this today.

He pointed out that NAM foreign affairs ministers at their meeting in Bali earlier this year had agreed on this. A conflict between developed countries and Third World nations could be expected in the future. Datuk Abdullah said the eventuality of such a conflict is more so now with the end of the cold war between the Eastern bloc countries and the West. If in such a (?time) the smaller countries are unable to unite under a single movement such as NAM, they will face problems in settling such a conflict. He was speaking to reporters after giving a closed-door briefing to information officers at Angkasapuri.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said on Monday that NAM should continue to exist to serve as a check on dominance of the powerful West. Datuk Abdullah added that the general outlook of the NAM foreign ministers is that NAM should continue to function as the platform from which small and developing countries could defend their interest and rights against major powers.

Although the cold war is over, economic, geopolitical, environmental, human rights, and new world order issues have to be faced. In this respect, NAM could serve as a barrier against the pressures exerted by the developed world on lesser countries.

Further on Mahathir Remarks on Iraq Intervention

BK0808063892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0348 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Langkawi, North Malaysia, Aug 8 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Friday that Malaysia would not support the invasion of Iraq by anyone for the sole purpose of ousting President Saddam Husayn. Furthermore, Malaysia would voice its protest against such action, he told reporters here in response to questions on U.S. talk about a second military intervention in Iraq. Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia was against the use of force by any country.

"If Iraq challenged the sovereignty of neigbouring countries, these countries might seek help but if there was no problem and there was a move to invade Iraq for the sole purpose of removing Saddam Husayn, then we will not support it and protest against it," he added.

On the U.S. contention that Iraq had not complied in full with the conditions imposed by the United Nations (UN) in respect of inspection by a UN team of suspected nuclear facilities in that country, Dr. Mahathir said: "Iraq allowed the UN team in but they found nothing. We have to believe the UN."

Manufacturing Sector Records Increase

BK1108092292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Malaysia's leading manufacturing industries recorded 34.12 billion ringgit in their quarterly sales for the first five months of this year. This was an increase of 10.4 percent over that of the corresponding period last year. The Statistics Department said in its latest monthly manufacturing statistics the volume was for the total of 59 leading industries covered in its survey.

Singapore

Prime Minister Warns of 'Subsidy Mentality'

BK1108035992 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] Staying ahead means remaining competitive, productive and steering clear of the subsidy mentality.

This must be the shared philosophy of the Government and the people, to pave the way for fresh investments, new jobs and increasing incomes, said the Prime Minister.

In his National Day message over television and radio last night, Mr Goh Chok Tong said that the 5 percent growth in the economy in the first half of this year was "not bad", considering the unfavourable international market conditions.

The Trade and Industry Ministry has narrowed its economic growth prediction for the year from 4 to 6 percent, to 4.5 to 5.5 percent.

Evident throughout Mr Goh's 12-minute message was his concern over whether the country can maintain its competitive position, especially in the light of calls for more subsidies and the rapid growth of neighbouring countries. To make the point that a country must always get its economic fundamentals right he began his address by referring to what a foreign newspaper had described as a mood of "democratic distemper" in Western societies.

"Their voters are grumpy, alienated, disaffected and unhappy. Why should they feel so unhappy when democracy should be in its finest hour having so triumphantly defeated communism?"

"The main reason is that their economies are not doing well."

Having priced themselves out of the international market, countries such as the United States and in Europe, are watching their factories move out, a scenario which he said, he was worried would happen to Singapore if it became too high-cost a business centre for investors. This was why the country placed so much store on its performance in competitiveness reports, such as Beri and the World Competitiveness Report.

"It is not to gloat over being Number One in this area or that area as some people might think. It is to learn where we have fallen behind and how others are catching up, so that we can remedy our shortcomings," he said.

Laying down the Government's economic philosophy, he reiterated that while it would subsidise housing, education and basic healthcare it would avoid subsidising other services lest it be caught in a never-ending spiral of handouts. Yes, he knew that Singaporeans do not like cost increases and are asking why more subsidies cannot be given to stop hospital charges and university fees from going up.

"My honest answer is that more subsidies and welfare will distort our economy and weaken our competitive drive," he said.

Countries such as Australia had discovered too late that free or subsidised services, which must come from the taxpayers' pockets, waste resources, blunt incentives to excel and cripple their economies.

Their efforts to cut backsubsidies were proving difficult, as the people had become "addicted to subsidies".

"Rising costs cannot be solved by increasing subsidies. We must increase a person's earnings and leave it to him to decide how to spend them," he said.

"So long as our policies increase incomes as fast as or faster than costs, Singaporeans will be better-off."

Because Singapore had stuck to its economic philosophy, it had been able to accumulate surpluses in good years.

Part of the surpluses would be kept to keep the country going in bad times or to meet the needs of an ageing population in future.

But some will also go to Singaporeans to increase their assets.

"We can make Singapore a largely middle-class society. Whether upper or lower, we can all become middle-class, owning a sizeable chunk of Singapore's assets. "People need incentives to upgrade themselves and to own properties, shares and businesses. Investing in ourselves and our future will make Singaporeans more competitive and better-off.

"This is the best inoculation against the democratic distemper which afflicts peoples whose economies have become sluggish because of subsidies. " He noted that Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia were industrialising rapidly; Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea had projected high growth rates and China's reforms were showing results, especially in the south. "Remember, whilst the rapid growth of ASEAN and the East Asia region helps our growth, it means that other countries are catching up and can overtake us," he warned.

Cambodia

Pol Pot Reportedly Meeting Other KR Leaders

BK1108100492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0951 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge [KR] chief Pol Pot and other leaders of the Cambodian guerrilla group have been holding crucial meetings at Cambodia's border with Thailand, sources said here Tuesday. The leadership of the secretive Khmer Rouge is believed to be discussing whether the faction should stop refusing to comply with Cambodia's peace process, according to the sources who are familiar with developments in Cambodia.

The meetings between Pol Pot and the faction's other high-ranking leaders have been under way since the beginning of this week, the sources said. Pol Pot led the radical 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge government, which left over one million Cambodians dead.

Their highly sensitive discussions have been held inside Cambodia near the country's border with Thailand, but it was not immediately possible to determine where exactly they were taking place, the sources said.

The meetings came after a visit here by a senior Chinese official who is believed to have come to urge the Khmer Rouge to drop its rigid stand on a peace program.

The radical Marxist group, which was toppled from power in January 1979 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia, has refused to cooperate with a U.N. programme launched in early June to disarm the country's rival factions. It demands that Phnom Penh's Vietnamese-installed government be dissolved, and has effectively disrupted the peace process formally brought about by a U.N.-brokered accord signed last year in Paris. But several countries, including not only China but also Thailand and Japan, have launched efforts to persuade the group to rejoin the peace process. There have also been international calls, spearheaded by France, to resort to economic sanctions to force the group to comply with the U.N. disarmament programme.

The Khmer Rouge has been earning millions of dollars from lucrative gem-mining and timber concessions given to Thai companies allowed to operate in areas of Cambodia under the faction's control. After its downfall the Khmer Rouge soon became the dominant guerrilla force fighting Phnom Penh in Cambodia's 13-year war. China's massive military aid, shipped to the faction through Thailand, propped up the group.

In meetings in the Thai capital last week, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Xu Dunxin is believed to have told the faction it must show more flexibility or risk a change in its relations with Beijing. Xu's meetings were first with Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan then reportedly with Pol Pot and one of his closest lieutenants, Ieng Sary.

Khieu Samphan is officially the head of the faction and is one of his two representatives on Cambodia's reconciliation body, the Supreme National Council (SNC) formed with representatives of all groups involved in the war, Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge, and two smaller non-communist groups. But experts say he is only a member of the Khmer Rouge's top leadership whose number one man remains Pol Pot, despite a 1989 announcement by the faction of his retirement.

KR Said 'Not Ready' To Meet Thais, Japanese

BK1108021592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 92 p A2

[Text] The Khmer Rouge [KR] was not ready to meet Japanese and Thai officials this week, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said yesterday.

This was why Japanese envoy Tadashi Ikeda, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, had postponed scheduled meetings with Thai government officials and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan here yesterday.

Informed sources said the Maoist group had informed Thai officials their leaders were holding meetings and could not attend the planned talks.

Tokyo on Saturday confirmed Ikeda's visit to Bangkok but a day later Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa said the visit would be postponed to an unspecified date, without giving any reasons.

Consultations to try to break the impasse over improving the functioning of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) without dismantling the Phnom Penh regime began here last week with talks between Thailand, China and the Khmer Rouge.

The scheduled second round between Thailand, Japan and the Khmer Rouge was to follow up discussions between Thailand and China on a Japanese proposal to set up a four-party support structure to help the SNC and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) before they take decisions.

Deputy Defense Minister Discusses Party Congress

BK1108074292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Summary from poor reception] "A meeting was recently held at our State of Cambodia's Defense Ministry to disseminate various documents adopted by the extraordinary national congress of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] with the participation of leading staff from the National Security Ministry, departments, military regions, divisions, schools, and units under the Defense Ministry.

"On this occasion, General Ke Kimyan, standing member of the CPP Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Army [CPA], talked about a number of documents adopted by the CPP's extraordinary congress, including the amendment of some articles in the CPP statute and the election of new Central Committee members."

Assessing the general situation, Gen. Ke Kimyan said that efforts have been made to canton and disarm troops in the second phase amid violations by the Khmer Rouge side and to maintain the advantage on the battlefield. He said other parties have not abandoned maneuvers to topple the State of Cambodia before the election; however, the enemies have failed. He accused the Khmer Rouge of deliberately delaying the implementation of the peace agreement by openly opposing the peace process.

Gen. Ke Kimyan concluded that despite some problems, mainly insecurity in some areas caused by Khmer Rouge violations of the cease-fire during the past nine months, the State of Cambodia has maintained the political and military status quo.

Lieutenant General Preap Tan, deputy chief of the CPA's General Political Department; and Major General Neang Phat, chief of the Propaganda and Education Department, also spoke about the documents summing up the achievements the CPP over the past 14 years, the CPP's political platform, and the guidance of the CPA's General Political Department on disseminating the CPP's political platform among officers and men.

Causes of Stalled Cease-Fire Process Viewed

BK1108044992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Has the Implementation of the Second Phase of the Cease-Fire Been Stalled Until Now; What Is Its Cause; Who Has Caused It?"]

[Text] We would like to emphasize the facts about the implementation of the agreement as follows:

1. Since the beginning, Democratic Kampuchea [DK] has tried to push for the second phase of the cease-fire to

proceed correctly in line with the agreement so as to quickly end the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] war of aggression and time and again proposed that all parties correctly and impartially implement all points of the agreement according to its essence, that is:

1) The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the Supreme National Council [SNC] are two organizations to cooperate, during the transitional period, in correctly implementing all points of the agreement.

2) No other government, except for the UNTAC and SNC, should exist.

If the SNC has no role, it is impossible to verify the Yuon aggressor forces. It will only enable the Yuon to maintain all categories of their forces in Cambodia and to send fresh troops to Cambodia at will.

This means that the Yuon are still controlling, commanding, and managing all affairs in Cambodia because their administrative networks at all levels, from top to bottom, still exist. The only few thousands of UNTAC men will not be able to carry out any supervision.

For this reason, the key point is that the SNC should play its role as the source of power in Cambodia and cooperate with the UNTAC in supervising the total withdrawal of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia and the dismantling of the armed forces of the four Cambodian factions, 70 percent at first and then 100 percent.

Only by so doing can there be a neutral political atmosphere and security for holding a free, democratic, and fair election.

2. The Yuon aggressors, their puppets, and a number of bad elements have opposed any role to the SNC and turned the agreement into serving their political aim.

1) These bad elements have interpreted the agreement in a way that serves their two-party purpose, but not for the four-party national reconciliation.

2) These bad elements have tried to interpret the agreement in a way to enable them to eliminate the resistance forces, particularly DK forces.

3) These bad elements have tried to interpret the agreement in a way to enable the Yuon puppet regime to continue managing all affairs in Cambodia as a cover for the continued presence of Yuon aggressor forces in Cambodia.

4) These bad elements have tried to interpret the agreement in a way to bring about a law in which the election must be held under the Yuon puppet regime and the Vietnamese nationals have the right to vote.

This is why all these elements have arbitrarily demanded the resistance forces, particularly DK forces, to enter the second phase of the cease-fire at a time when the SNC does not enjoy any role but has to be under the power of the Yuon puppets and at a time when the Yuon aggressors are still in Cambodia, thus enabling them to eliminate the DK forces at will. In such a case, Cambodia will forever belong to Vietnam. In such a situation, there can be no peace, independence, unity, nor national reconciliation.

The Cambodian nation, people, national resistance forces, and DK resistance forces are well aware of the aim of the Yuon aggressors, their puppets, and the bad elements. We are not so foolish to kneel down and let our nation's enemies kill us easily.

The Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces must defend their own nation and race.

Students Oppose Voting Rights for Vietnamese

BK1108051192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 92

["Opinion of a group of Cambodian students in Phnom Penh concerning a report that Mr. Akashi, chief of the UN Transitional Authority, has drafted a law to give the Vietnamese the right to vote in Cambodia"]

[Text] After receiving a report that Mr. Akashi, chief of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] has drafted a law to give the Vietnamese the right to vote in the Cambodia elections, a group of students in Phnom Penh held successive discussions and reached the following conclusion:

1. There is a report that UNTAC Chief Mr. Akashi has drafted a law to give the Vietnamese the right to vote in Cambodia. We are of the opinion that this would have an extremely bad effect on the Cambodian nation and people now and in the future. We definitely disagree with this.

The entire Cambodian people absolutely oppose Mr. Akashi's decision to allow the Vietnamese the right to vote in Cambodia. It will turn the vote to elect representatives to the Cambodian assembly into a vote for a Vietnamese assembly. If that is the case, the assembly will be making laws for the Vietnamese.

Is this act by Mr. Akashi appropriate? Is it fair? No, it is not. It is known by all that Vietnam sent tens of thousands of forces to invade Cambodia at the end of 1978. The settlement of the Cambodian problem is aimed at making the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces leave Cambodia. For this reason, the Yuon forces which are commanding puppets Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, and so forth must not have the right to vote. Particularly, we would like Mr. Akashi to supervise the withdrawal of the Yuon forces which are still in Cambodia.

Demanding this does not mean that we are racists. This matter involves the Vietnamese aggression. It is not the case of Cambodia committing an aggression against Vietnam.

2. To make all Vietnamese leave Cambodia, we want the Supreme National Council to play a concrete role in line

with the Paris agreement in carrying out, in close cooperation with the UNTAC, all affairs in Cambodia during the transitional period, particularly in supervising the withdrawal of all Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia.

If the SNC has no role, the Cambodian people cannot show any evidence on the presence of the Yuon forces in Cambodia. This is because the puppet regime and Yuon aggressors are still everywhere threatening to arrest and jail anyone who dares to talk about the Yuon's presence in Cambodia.

For this reason, we would like to call on UNTAC Chief Mr. Akashi to please pay attention to the voice of the entire Cambodian people. The Cambodian people will definitely not accept any opposition to their voice.

Over 65,000 Refugees Return From Regional Camps

BK0808122792 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 8—A total of 65,666 Cambodian refugees has returned home from refugee camps in some Southeast Asian nations and Australia by July 29 this year.

According to the secretariat of the Refugee Reception Operation, the State of Cambodia has received 15,317 families of Cambodian refugees totalling 65,666 people from camps in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Australia, of which 62,566 refugees have already returned to their birth places and the rest still in refugee reception centers.

According to Thai sources, three refugee camps in Thailand, including "Site 2", "Sok Sann" and "O Trao" would be closed this month or in September.

Accord Signed on Japanese Aid for Refugees

BK1008122892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 10—An agreement on aid to Cambodian refugees was signed here on August 7 between Cambodia and the Association to Aid the Refugees Cambodian Committee AARCC, a non-governmental organisation of Japan to help Cambodian invalids in their daily lives.

The agreement was signed, by Ung Sien, deputy foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, and Takashi Suzaki, representative of AARCC.

Under the agreement, AARCC will spend some 300,000 U.S. dollars to buy handcarts, organising training courses for invalids and promoting the youth activities in three years time (1992-1994).

Indonesia

Suharto's Defense of Army's Political Role Lauded

BK1108073092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] President Suharto has again made it clear that the presence of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] in the country's legislative body does not only represent ABRI, but also reflects the mission entrusted on ABRI by the people. The head of state said that recent criticisms against ABRI's presence in parliament, including those from social scientists, are caused by the fact that those people do not understand the history of ABRI's dual-function system. It is not true that the presence of 100 ABRI officers in parliament is aimed only at serving ABRI interests because ABRI's dual-function concept clearly shows that ABRI has assumed not only defense and security role, but also a sociopolitical role in accordance with the historical background of ABRI, which comes from the people and for the people.

Therefore, the answer to the question as to when ABRI should return to the barracks is when ABRI has completed its mission as defense and security forces and returned to the society, or when ABRI personnel have joined a non-ABRI institution.

The historical path of political life in Indonesia since its independence in 1945 has proved that the existence of ABRI as a sociopolitical force is adequately justified. The repeated establishment and collapse of ministerial cabinets in the early years of the republic and the political situation in the Old Order era are sufficient proof for the need to have ABRI's support in developing a healthy and dynamic sociopolitical life.

As an indispensable part of the society since its birth, ABRI deserves to be represented in both the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly. Its automatic presence in the legislative body is understandable because ABRI does not engage in political activities, but instead adopts a neutral stand amid other sociopolitical forces. The 100 parliamentary seats currently occupied by ABRI officers are in proportion to the total size of ABRI and its neutral status as a mediator among other sociopolitical forces.

Learning from our own past history, we may find a suitable explanation that ABRI's presence in the legislative body is something correct and urgent. Nevertheless, it should be reiterated that ABRI's parliamentary faction is expected to be neutral and able to make the parliament more dynamic in the same manner as ABRI has done in national development. ABRI's decision to assume the parliamentary posts is not for for performing their duties alone, let alone for [words indistinct]. Before they assume their parliamentary posts, they will have to undergo the selection process first in accordance with their ability and skills. In parliament, they will also

broaden their political horizons and benefit from their high discipline as military personnel. Their devotion and integrity as members of parliament will also serve as a unique contribution to the country. As ABRI has been able to meet the two above qualities, there is nothing to worry about growing criticism against ABRI's presence in parliament.

Joint Maritime Patrols With Malaysia Set for Sep

BK1108074492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Indonesian and Malaysian customs officers will launch joint patrol operations along the Straits of Melacca from next month to prevent smuggling activities in the area. Speaking in Kuching, Malaysia, yesterday, Director General of Customs Suharjo Subardi said the decision was made after talks between the two countries' customs officers in Batam island last week.

The joint operations will involve 56 patrol boats which will carry out its task in Batam and (Tenang) waters. Suharjo added that Indonesia is also interested in launching joint patrol operations in Kalimantan and Sarawak waters.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut Attends ASEAN Reception

BK1008141492 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] On the evening of 8 August, the embassy staff of the ASEAN countries in Laos—Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand—jointly held a reception in Vientiane to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of ASEAN. The reception was jointly hosted by Kasman Pahala Haujahan Siahaan, Abdul Wahab Harun, and Nikhom Tantemsap, respectively ambassadors of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand to Laos. Attending as guests were Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, ministers, deputy ministers, and many high-ranking Lao cadres and members of diplomatic corps in Laos.

Speaking at the reception, the Indonesian ambassador pointed to the evolution of ASEAN from the day of its founding until the present. He particularly noted the success achieved in expanding relations and economic and social cooperation among member countries.

Afterwards, participants of the reception watched performances by amateur art troupes from the three embassies.

Meets UNTAC Chief in Vientiane

BK1108062292 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 August, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received, at the meeting room of the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Vientiane, a courtesy call from Yasushi Akashi, chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC, and party.

In the meeting which continued for one hour, the guest and the host mainly discussed the implementation of the Paris accord on the settlement of the Cambodian problem. They particularly noted the implementation of the accord in the second stage. Laos is one of the signatories of the Paris accord.

On the occasion, Yasushi Akashi expressed thanks to our Lao side for a good cooperation in implementing the accord, in particular the facilities provided by Laos for the two operational units of the UNTAC stationed in northern part of Cambodia bordering Laos to perform their duties.

The UNTAC delegation arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 10 August for a two-day visit to Laos.

Savannakhet Governor Meets South Korean Investor

BK0808103692 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Vientiane, August 8 (KPL)—A South Korean firm has agreed to buy forest products at a quota of 100 tons this year from Savannakhet, its visiting president, Mr. Im told Savannakhet Provincial Governor Boun-gnang Volachit on August 4.

Mr. Im also said, when visiting Mr. Boun-gnang that (?his) company is investing in the province, especially in timber extraction projects and in import of goods.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the acting head of the Savannakhet provincial cabinet, Mr. Konsavan, met with Mr. Wongsak Sawatdiphanit, Thai-Lao border security coordinator of Mukdahan Province [in Thailand].

Savannakhet Trade Activities Reviewed

BK0608112992 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 6 Aug 92

[Text] Vientiane, August 6 (KPL)—A review on the overall performance of trade in Savannakhet Province over the past six months indicates that the trade activities there have smoothly developed, but the remaining matter is that some companies are still unable to pay their debt.

Now the province has issued authorisations for 800 business units and over 4,200 shops to conduct domestic trade and sales, representing an increase by 1,900 shops compared to the corresponding period last year. The registered capital of the licenced shops totalled over 3.1 billion kip revolving fund.

By mid this year, the district trade service, on the authorisation of the provincial trade authority, completed the issuance of licences to 694 shops, each with less than 500,000 kip capital in six districts. Thanks to the expanded trade network, there has been no strong

fluctuation in the prices of goods (?especially), the price of meat and fish went up by 16 percent, (?eggs) by 7 percent, other commodities by 10 percent, but medicines down by 19 percent, compared to last year's corresponding period.

As far as debt is concerned, still many trade companies failed to timely pay their debt to the bank causing tremendous difficulty to the bank which so far accumulated over 905 million kip of unpaid debt out of 2,500 million of total debt to be paid.

Philippines

Government Rejects Marcos Offer To Split Wealth

HK1108023192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Newly appointed Solicitor General Raul Roco said the government will not agree to former First Lady Imelda Marcos' proposal for a 70-30 percent split of the Marcoses' hidden wealth.

Roco was sworn in by President Ramos yesterday.

Roco made certain that the government will not junk any of the charges filed against Mrs. Marcos until definite discussions have been made. If, however, an agreement is reached by both sides on the hidden wealth, it is likely that all of the charges will be dismissed. He added that the government will first ascertain the whereabouts of the money and gold being offered by the Marcoses before entering into any agreement. The government has filed 80 criminal and civil charges against the Marcoses in both local and international courts.

Ramos Orders 'Revival' of Action Center

HK1108021392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] President Fidel V. Ramos has ordered the revival of the Presidential Action Center [PACE]. PACE is a Malacanang program, which caters to problems brought forth by ordinary citizens. It was started at Malacanang by former Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, and gave free overseas calls during the Gulf war two years ago. It also sold primary commodities at lower prices and gave referrals to those who needed jobs.

Abadia: 3 Rightist Generals To Remain in Jail

HK1008050992 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Aug 92 pp 1, 10

[Italicized passage published in Tagalog]

[Excerpt] The three brigadier generals detained for their alleged participation in the bloody December 1989 putsch will remain in the stockade under the amnesty package being studied for rightist rebels.

The other mutinous officers, from the rank of colonel down to lieutenant, will be recommended for release, according to Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff.

The three generals—Edgardo Abenina, Jose Comendador and Marcelo Blando—declined to comment on Abadia's statement when contacted at the Camp Aguinaldo stockade.

"It's up to them" Abenina said in a brief telephone interview.

Abadia said mutinous enlisted personnel were also included in the list of rebel military officers and men whose cases are being studied by Malacanang before they are eventually released.

Even the aides of former President Marcos could also avail themselves of the amnesty package of the government, said Abadia.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Renato S. de Villa yesterday announced that Malacanang would name five more members in the National Unification Committee (NUC). The five are in addition to Horacio "Boy" Morales, Senators Rodollo Biazon and Wigberto Tanada and Representatives Eduardo Ermita and Jose Yap.

Reports said Yap, Morales, former NPA [New People's Army] chieftain Bernabe Buscayno, Rep. Bonifacio Gillego and possibly Tanada would leave anytime this month for Utrecht, the Netherlands, to hold exploratory talks with exiled founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], Jose Ma. Sison and National Democratic Front leader Luis Jalandoni.

Despite the initial pronouncements of communist rebels rejecting the amnesty proposal of the government, De Villa said he was "still very hopeful" that the peace process would go on.

"The NUC will still have to consult with them (communist rebels) and I think these are just the initial knee jerk reactions on the part of some people," said De Villa. [passage omitted]

National Police Start 'Top-to-Bottom' Revamp

HK1008054292 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 Aug 92 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Gambling lords have poured millions of pesos into the personal coffers of the latest police general to be linked to kidnap-for-ransom and other criminal activities, according to police intelligence reports.

The reports said that police provincial commanders also plowed money through the general's wife, using as cover various socio-civic projects, such as fund-raising drives for victims of Mount Pinatubo's eruptions.

The wife also receives for the general the "protection money" being contributed regularly by the gambling lords, the reports added.

A top-to-bottom revamp, meanwhile, starts today at the Philippine National Police, affecting 15 senior officers who will be assigned to head four regional commands and 11 regional commands.

President Ramos approved the reshuffle based on the recommendations submitted last Aug. 2 by Local Government Secretary Rafael Alunan III. [passage omitted]

Abadia: Elections Delayed Anti-Insurgency Action

HK1008050892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Aug 92 pp 1, 10

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia yesterday said the May 11 elections "derailed" the military's campaign to crush the 23-year old communist insurgency.

Abadia, however, added that the military would still attain strategic control over the left-wing forces in the next five months. By the end of 1993, he said, the government will attain strategic victory.

After the command conference at Camp Aguinaldo Friday, Abadia told reporters the military intended to reduce the number of communist guerillas from 13,000 to 10,000 by the end of December 1992. He added that they also intended to reduce the number of affected barangays to 1,500 and the number of firearms to 7,000.

"If we achieve this target, then we can safely say that we shall have achieved strategic control (over the communist insurgents) by the end of this year," said Abadia. He said he hoped the military would eventually attain strategic victory by the end of next year.

Abadia said the military would continue its offensive operations against the New People's Army [NPA] guerillas, including manhunt operations of members of the central committee of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the National Democratic Front [NDF].

Last week, the military captured four alleged ranking members of the CPP while on their way to a top level regional party meeting in Cavite. The arrest of the four came barely a week after police arrested 13 ranking NDF leaders operating in Northern Luzon.

"Our counter-insurgency campaign will definitely continue pending the final resolution of the amnesty package of President Ramos," said Abadia, who, as former operations chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], was also the chief implementor of the counter-insurgency operation codenamed Lambat-Bitag.

The amnesty proposal of the Ramos administration, explained Abadia, would "boost the military's counter-insurgency efforts."

Abadia also said coup leader Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and his handful fugitive comrades would not be spared in the man-hunt operations that will be launched by the military.

Already, the left-wing underground forces have expressed fear that the amnesty program initiated by Mr. Ramos would only provide the AFP the moral ground to launch a renewed offensive against the CPP-NPA-NDF forces.

Government 'Bothered' by Rebels' Amnesty Rejection

HK1108033792 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Aug 92 p 7

[By Manny Mogato and Cathy Canares]

[Text] President Ramos yesterday admitted his government was somewhat "bothered" by the Communist Party of the Philippines' [CPP] rejection of his amnesty offer but remained confident the amnesty package he gave Congress would be gladly accepted by moderates in the rebel movement.

Meanwhile, Senator Blas Ople proposed that the government to effectively initiate peace processes with various rebel groups, implement an eight-step program:

—An absolute grant of amnesty, with the government scrapping political, criminal and civil liabilities of rebel negotiators.
—Scrapping of the precondition that rebels lay down their arms; repeal of RA [Republic Act] 1700, the Anti-Subversion Law.
—Immediate activation of the NUC [National Unification Commission] and reduction of its timetable from three months to one and one-half months.
—Peace with honor as the basis of negotiations with the CPP-NPA- NDF [New People's Army-National Democratic Front].
—Release of a P500-million [Philippine pesos] fund for the rehabilitation of rebel returnees.
—Formation of a Presidential Commission on Clemency to take care of executive pardons for those facing criminal charges in court.
—Opening of sectoral seats in Congress for the urban poor, peasants and workers to qualified beneficiaries of the amnesty program.

In an interview, the President said the series of rebel attacks on government personnel, facilities and other targets only showed that the rebel leadership remained fragmented.

Pres. Ramos, a former Armed Forces chief and defense secretary, said the rebels were "speaking in too many voices" over his administration's offer for peace processes to end the 23-year old insurgency problem.

He added that the spate of violent incidents, including attacks on the National Power Corporation and Benguet mines in the Cordillers, could be part of the rebels' psychological warfare to show they were still around.

The President believed most rebels would give up and rejoin society, specially if they would see reforms and changes in the country's socio-economic and political situation.

2 Communist Leaders Arrested in Central Luzon

HK0708151092 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Text] The military has arrested two leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA] in Central Luzon. One of them was a primary suspect in the killing of Brigadier General Tomas Karingal. Rodney Jaleco reports:

[Begin Jaleco recording] The two leaders were presented to the media after a command conference in Camp Aguinaldo today. General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, identified the two as Antonio Liongson and his wife Maria Teresa Pauline. Liongson is the secretary for Nueva Ecija-Aurora Supra Commission Party Committee, and is presently a member of the Regional Executive Committee of the Central Luzon Regional Party Committee and the Regional Militiary Secretariat.

Abadia said Liongson, along with Noel Alvarado, Chito Hulingangan, and Carlos Yari, was sentenced by a military court in 1977 for killing Judge Isa Puno in Sta. Cruz, Manila, but they escaped even before their death sentence was handed down. Liongson admitted that Puno's killing was ordered by CPP leaders. Liongson allegedly took part in the CPP-NPA operation which killed Police Brigadier General Tomas Karingal in Quezon City in 1984. He also formed a special hit squad to locate and liquidate their former comrades who have joined the government.

Pauline is allegedly a member of the Nueva Ecija Provincial Party Committee's medical team. She is pregnant. [end recording]

Party Shakeup Expected Due to Leaks

HK1108063492 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] The military expects the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] to clean up its official lineup soon, because of a reported information leak within the movement.

Military intelligence operatives learned that the CPP has been punishing those responsible for the arrest of a number of high-ranking rebel officials. It can be recalled that the Armed Forces intelligence service has recently captured a CPP couple identified as Renato Pacete and Antonia Liongson.

The CPP normally kills alleged traitors in the communist movement whenever its officials are arrested and charged with leaking information.

Military Says Clashes With Communists Decline

HK1108083492 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 11 Aug 92

[By Claude Vitug]

[Text] The number of clashes between the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] and the New People's Army [NPA] has declined because there are fewer NPA rebels.

In its latest report, the AFP indicates that there are only 13,000 NPA's left as of 7 August 1992, giving credit to its Operation Lambat Bitag [Dragnet].

When Lambat Bitag began, it faced an NPA force of 25,000. Over the past year, the NPA population has dropped to 18,000.

Over the past seven years, the military estimates that more than 10,000 NPA's have been killed in clashes, 6000 have been captured, and more than 5000 have surrendered in different parts of the country.

The number of NPA atrocities reported by the AFP has also declined from 3500 in 1989 to little more than 1000 in the first seven months of 1992.

Since the beginning of Operation Lambat Bitag, the AFP has liberated more than 7000 NPA-controlled barangays.

Japan Grants P1.16 Billion To Aid Lahar Project

HK1008032892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 8 Aug 92 p 6

[By Raul Francia and Eric Jimenez]

[Text] The Japanese government released yesterday a 5,945-billion-yen (P1.165 billion [Philippine pesos]) grant, the first of Japan's Overseas Development Assistance to the Ramos government.

The grant is for four countryside projects, including the construction of "mini dams" and improvement of two reservoir projects in Zambales intended to minimize the destructive effects of lahar flows from Mt. Pinatubo.

The Pinatubo project will cost 492 million yen (P96 million).

Heavy rains loosened volcanic debris on the slopes of Mt. Pinatubo, causing steaming eight-foot lahar to roll down to Sacobia River in Bamban, Tarlac and four-foot lahar rampaging down the St. Tomas River in Zambales.

Residents of Capas, Bamban, and Concepcion towns in Tarlac and Mabalacat in Pampanga were told to evacuate, the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council said.

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology also reported secondary explosions at Mt. Pinatubo, spewing an ash column 1,000 feet above the crater. Ashfall was reported in Angeles City, making visibility poor.

Japanese Ambassador Hirokazu Arai and Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo signed the exchange of notes on the assistance package.

Covered by the package are the establishment of an agricultural development and promotion farm in Marinduque, including rural road network and water supply systems development worth 2.028 billion yen (P398 million); construction of elementary and high school buildings in Regions VI and X, 2.795 billion yen (P548 million); and rehabilitation of the Baguio sewerage system, 630 million yen (P123 million).

Arai said Japan hopes the Ramos administration "will further strive for a great self-reliance toward economic development and better living standard of Filipino people."

Romulo said the government hopes to achieve that objective within the term of the Ramos administration.

Thailand

Anan Urged To Amend Trade Treaty With U.S.

BK1008142392 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 10 Aug 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Is Thailand the 53d State?"]

[Text] As the Thai people are preoccupied with the 13 September general election and are paying less attention to national interests, such as issues concerning foreign relations, we would like to alert the Thai people that the United States is exerting heavy pressure on Thailand's economy, such as trade and service issues. We will be in a more dangerous position if the EC follows the United States.

At present, Thai and U.S. representatives are negotiating trade and service problems. The United States has a clear goal in the negotiations: Not to allow Thailand to take advantage of the United States while it can take advantage of Thailand by using the trade act as an important lever to pressure Thailand. It proposes that Thailand open 42 service activities under 11 headings, ranging from banking to civil aviation sectors

Thailand is at a very disadvantageous position as the United States is exerting pressure on Thailand based on the 1968 Thai-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations. The treaty grants U.S. citizens virtually the same rights as Thais to work in Thailand. This treaty has also prompted the EC to ask for equal rights because they like the situation that the Americans have.

We have to praise Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary Suchai Chaowisit, head of the Thai delegation, for telling the U.S. delegation that Thailand wants to amend or abolish the treaty. Of course, the United States totally disapproved of this proposal because it does not want to have any amendment or abolition. The Thai delegation has reported this issue to Prime Minister Anan Panyaranchun.

It is lucky that we have a prime minister like Anan Panyarachun. We hope that he will be able to help amend the treaty, which has caused us to be at a disadvantage in relation to the United States. He was the secretary general to former Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman in 1968 so he knows the background of the treaty well. It is time for us to amend the treaty since we have been at a great disadvantage for a long time.

We hope that we will be able to amend the treaty because, unamended, the treaty places Thailand in the role of a 53d state of the United States. We will lose our economic independence to the Americans. Moreover, other countries will also follow the United States to take advantage of us.

Japan To Aid in Developing Support Industries

BK1108025592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 92 p 14

[Text] The Board of Trade has proposed that a joint Thai-Japanese committee be set up to promote and develop support industries in Thailand as a means to narrow the country's trade deficit with Japan.

A Japanese delegation said during a visit to Thailand last week that they would help develop support industries by encouraging small and medium-sized companies in Japan to invest here.

Prayun Thaloensri, executive director of Board of Trade, said the joint committee can be set up within six months, pending the outcome of a study on priority support industries that should be promoted.

He said both sides had agreed that there must be changes in the pattern of economic relations between the two countries so as to redress the trade imbalance faced by Thailand. Thailand has been a major host country for Japanese investments in past decades with a sizeable chunk of funds going into assembly industries for finished products.

With a pressing need for structural changes at home and abroad, the Japanese are trying to go "downstream" with the idea of promoting support industries in host countries such as Thailand. The Japanese idea is similar to the Board of Investment's Industrial Linkage Programme—Build—in which small and medium-sized companies will be promoted as subcontractors for large firms.

Prayun said the proposal for setting up the joint committee for support industries followed discussions on the matter with Japan External Trade Organization and Ministry for International Trade and Industry. The two agencies led a delegation here last week and met with Suwit Wangli, vice president of the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade, Prayun said, had agreed to the Japanese idea for development of support industries.

ASEAN Urged To Abandon Support for Burma

BK0908015292 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Aug 92 p A11

[Editorial: "At 25, Impressive ASEAN Should Dump Burma Fast"]

[Text] The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) turned 25 yesterday, in the midst of significant economic and political changes in the region.

On August 8, 1967, five ministers from Southeast Asia meeting in Bangkok agreed to establish Asean and the Bangkok Declaration, as it was known at that time, was signed by Thailand's Thanat Khoman, Malaysia's Tun Abdul Razak, Indonesia's Adam Malik, Singapore's S. Rajaratnam, and the Philippines' Narciso Ramos.

Thus Asean was born at a time when communist China was calling for a "People's War" and the US involvement in the Vietnam conflict was escalating. The regional grouping was expanded to include its sixth member, Brunei, on January 7, 1984, and the Asean membership has remained at six ever since.

During the Cold War, Asean wisely avoided discussing security issues. The reason was that the regional grouping did not want to be seen as a defence organization allied to one side in the East-West conflict. When the Cold War reached its closing phase, Asean foreign ministers, in their meetings to consider the enhancement of Asean security cooperation, were able to expand their dialogue, consultations and exchanges of information and personnel. The two regional security seminars held in Manila and Bangkok in 1991, and two workshops on the South China Sea held in Bali in 1990 and in Bandung in 1991, were instrumental in preparing the regional grouping to cope with the post-Cold War era.

Now with the Cold War over, and the issue of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia no longer a common grievance with the signing of the Cambodian Peace Accords in Paris last October, the region is on the threshould of a new era, one of peace, security, friendship and cooperation. At the recently concluded 25th Asean Ministerial Meeting in Manila, Vietnam and Laos signed the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, and both countries could as a result become official observers at future meetings, with eventual prospects of full Asean membership.

Officially accepting the fact of the end of communist insurgency in Southeast Asia, Asean after its ministerial meeting in Manila no longer holds it as taboo to discuss security issues with countries outside Southeast Asia. Discussing the Spratly islands dispute with China for instance, is one indication of this new-found boldness. Being able to dictate a code of conduct for Beijing with regard to the group of islands shows that Asean is willing to shed its traditional inhibitions and to contribute toward the evolution of a new post-Cold War security equilibrium.

The regional grouping is also moving away from its traditional "exclusionary" concept of keeping foreign powers out of the region to an "inclusionary" one that seeks to engage outsiders in dialogue on security issues. Accepting the reality that a total withdrawal of the United States from the region could in effect give rise to a power vacuum, only to be filled by China, India or Japan, Asean for the first time has fully endorsed the idea of Washington continuing to maintain a military presence in Southeast Asia.

At its fourth summit in Singapore early this year, Asean debunked the commonly held notion that intra-regional economic cooperation is just a lot of empty rhetoric. There was a realization that unless Asean moved rapidly from the status quo of six different markets to a single market, it will become less attractive to foreign investors than the European Community and the North American Free Trade Area. Therefore, considering both internal and external factors, the six leaders of Asean decided to establish a free-trade area in the next 15 years.

The Asean Free-Trade Area (Afta) will cover manufactured products, including capital goods, and processed agricultural products. The main mechanism for achieving Afta is the Common Effective Preferential Tariff where tariff levels will be reduced to an eventual range of 0 to 5 percent within the 15-year time frame.

While Asean has found a firm footing and has come of age in this new era in the areas of security and economics, one irritant still remains. There is a growing argument that Asean economic growth and prosperity as a regional bloc is rapidly reaching a par with Western nations, and hence it should similarly adopt Western standards of respect for human rights.

Coincidentally, yesterday also marked the fourth anniversary of the people's uprising in Burma against the brutish military regime in Rangoon, where hundreds died braving army bullets and thousands more still remain in jails all over the country.

At the Asean Ministerial Meeting in Manila, US Secretary of State James Baker admonished the regional grouping's "constructive engagement" policy with Burma saying "collectively, our message to the Burmese military authorities must be loud and clear: Release all political prisoners immediately and begin a genuine dialogue aimed at rapidly transferring power to a democratically elected government." This is a clear indication that Burma's future integration with Asean, without any further improvement on democracy and human rights, could strain the grouping's relationship with the West.

As Asean steps into the 21st century, the regional grouping should demonstrate its continued readiness to move with the trends that are shaping the emerging new world and regional order. In the light of these positive achievements, it would best serve the interests of Asean, as well as its neighbours, to disengage itself from Burma. Clearly the technocrats in the six Asean capitals have no legitimate business at all to conduct with the generals in Rangoon who show no hesitation in resorting to brutal torture in order to retain their vampire-like grip on the country.

Paper Says Election Conditions 'Ideal'

BK1108023792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Sept 13 Polls: Thailand's Last Chance for Democracy"]

[Text] Thailand now has all the requisites for making the upcoming general elections fair and clean. Such ideal conditions will unlikely recur in our lifetime that is, Sept 13 will be our last chance to break the vicious circle of moneyed politics-corruption-coup and give selfless politicians a chance to make genuine parliamentary democracy work for the common benefit.

First of all we have a respectable caretaker government in full control of holding and supervising the elections. No one in the Anan II Cabinet is running for government office, and Premier Anan Panyarachun has vowed to keep his administration impartial. We believe he means what he says.

Deputy Premier Pol Gen [Police General] Phao Sarasin, who is concurrently the interior minister, is also serious about making all interior officials toe the line of impartiality. In times past, the predominant party in the incumbent government coalition would hold sway over the Interior Ministry and influence officials to favour its candidates during elections.

Now there is no such pressure on interior officials. Instead they will need to adapt to an unprecedented era of freedom to carry out their duties, though there'll still be bribery attempts from wealthy candidates and influential vote canvassers will curry favour. Phao sees this as a potential problem. Formal, empty warnings may be insufficient to deter electoral fraud, and thus he correctly calls for a stern crackdown on wayward authorities as a backup measure.

At the same time the Police Department is deploying crack police commandos in sensitive provinces where local outlaw influence is already interfering with the election campaigns of candidates. With the Interior Ministry and the Police Department on the government's side, these dark influences may not be as effective in dictating the electoral outcome in many provinces as they have been able to do with callous disregard in the past.

Another welcome development of course, has been the reshuffle of top-flight military leaders, in which unacceptable commanders were replaced with respected career officers. The new commanders of the Army, the Air Force, and the Supreme Command all have publicly pledged to refrain from intervention in national politics, allow all military personnel to vote freely, and cooperate with the government in promoting political participation of all eligible voters. This is the first time we have reason to believe the military is impartial and that military leaders holding active, powerful posts are not secretly funding or backing any parties.

Also important is the relatively higher degree of competitiveness among most of the 12 political parties vying for the 360 House seats. No single party can realistically expect to win upwards of 100 seats, but four or five parties have enough potential to win 50-70 seats each. At least five leaders are potential candidates for prime minister: Chat Phatthana's Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Chat Thai's Pol Gen Praman Adireksan, New Aspiration's Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Democrat's Chuan Likphai, and Phalang Tham's Maj Gen [Major General] Chamlong Srimuang. In other words the race is wide open.

The composition of the next coalition government is also difficult to predict. A realignment of parties from opposite camps after the ballot count is a distinct possibility and this in itself should be an incentive for habitual non-voters to go to the polls on Sept 13, because their votes could make a real difference in determining who will be in power.

A further point is that the level of political awareness is high as a result of the bloody May crisis and the activities of the pro-democracy movement. Likewise, most of the state-owned mass media are cooperating more with the government in promoting public interest in the election campaign. The revived PollWatch, this time round, can expect to be more effective now that cooperation from all electoral authorities is more forthcoming.

PollWatch executives and volunteers are much wiser and should be able to avoid many of the pitfalls they had encountered in the March 22 elections.

Too bad the Constitution and the election and political parties laws cannot be amended to improve the electoral system. But this should not prevent us from capitalizing on all other favourable conditions and make the Sept 13 polls clean and fair.

Should we fail, and too many corrupt politicians get elected, then we might as well say goodbye to our hopes for a democratic government and further political reforms to strengthen parliamentary democracy.

Group Asks King To Appoint Special 'Assembly'

BK1008060492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 92 pp 1,3

[Text] A group of people representing various sectors led by noted political scientist Chaianan Samudawanit have signed a petition to His Majesty the King urging him to appoint what they call a "National Assembly" to complement the work of Parliament and to propose ideas on constitutional amendment.

The petition signed by 99 academics, senior government officials, journalists and members of other professional groups will be presented to His Majesty through the Office of the Royal House hold Bureau this morning.

The group has also urged His Majesty to postpone approval of the constitutional amendment draft, calling for the next

prime minister to be an elected MP [member of parliament], until the post-election government is set up.

The proposed National Assembly, according to the group, shall comprise 1,300-1,500 members from all walks of life and will serve as a mechanism complementing the role of Parliament at a time when the country's democratic system still lacks the legitimate viability.

The group proposed that the National Assembly be appointed by His Majesty to serve as a mirror to "reflect the desires, opinions and hardships of the Thai society" to Parliament.

The National Assembly shall have a term of six years equivalent to that of the Senate, but without legislative or any other powers, and will serve as a "complementary institution" for the main institutions in the country's democratic system.

Its members will not have party affiliations but will be appointed by His Majesty from various professional groups such as soldiers at all levels, particularly those with combat experience who were wounded in wars.

Other members may include policemen, especially from the Border Patrol Police, civil servants such as rural doctors and development workers, provincial businessmen, lawyers and engineers among others.

The National Assembly will not be a political body but more of a social institute to reflect the mores and attitudes of a broad cross-section of the Thai people.

It will serve as a forum to create unity where people can air their grievances so that they can be brought to the attention of the government and be solved accordingly.

Among leading members of the Thai society who signed the petition are Permanent Secretary for Interior Anan Anantakun, Permanent Secretary for Education Kowit Woraphipat, Permanent Secretary of the PM's Office Aphilat Osathanon, former supreme commander Adm [Admiral] Supa Kochaseni and Magsaysay doctor Prawate Wasi.

The group stated in the petition that the country has survived through various crises in the past because of the people's unity and their faith in the institution of monarchy which has always remained at "centre of their hearts".

Thailand has survived as a "civil society" because the people has remained united in order to defend their homeland. A country can be called a civil society only when the people are aware that the country belongs to everyone and not to any particular groups.

The group noted that Thai democracy is still staggering after more than half a century, and, instead of being a basis to provide the state the legitimacy to administer the country, has become the cause of conflicts that on several occasions have ended in violence.

It has been proven that under the country's constitutional monarchy system, the presence of the King as the head of state has helped contribute more for the country's peace and order than the role of the democratic system itself.

Despite the contribution the monarchy has made to the Thai democratic system, more efforts are needed to sustain the development of an institution and a process that will prevent future crises from undermining the country and its institutions.

Over the years, the powers of various institutions, except the monarchy, have eroded not by enemies, but by the lack of a proper mechanism that would seriously help promote unity in the country. The country has been obsessed with the old measures it copied from other societies, leading to 26 different constitutions to date.

Soon a new Parliament and a new government will be in place to administer the country. But there has been concern in several quarters that the return of old politicians is not just a problem of an "old wine in new bottle" but more of an "old wine in old bottle" type.

Therefore the country urgently needs a mechanism to complement its parliamentary system, the group said.

As for the immediate problem, the group proposed that His Majesty postpone approval of the fourth constitutional amendment draft (now awaiting royal endorsement) until the new government after the September 13 general election is formed.

The group urged His Majesty to appoint a National Assembly similar to the one in 1973 when opportunity permits, to propose ideas on constitutional amendment. The members of the assembly can seek the opinion of the people's organisations at all levels, including tambon and village levels to reach a public consensus on the draft.

Sources in the group said yesterday that the petition will be handed to the officials of the Office of the Royal Household Bureau at 10 o'clock this morning by Miss Parichat Chotiya and Mr Thianchai na Nakhon—lecturers of Ramkhamhaeng and Sukhothai Thammathirat universities respectively.

This will be followed by a press conference by the group later in the afternoon. Meanwhile, Phalang Tham Party's former leader Maj- Gen Chamlong Srimuang, asked to comment on the group's move, said he welcomed it.

"I believe in the good intention of the group. The National Assembly will help serve to provide a forum for all people to express their views and the hardships they face," Maj-Gen [Major General] Chamlong said.

Parties Oppose Establishment

BK1108021292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] The New Aspiration [NAP] and Democrat parties oppose the idea of a National Assembly being established to "represent a wide spectrum of society."

NAP deputy leader Gen Siri Thiwaphan said the proposal by a group said to include senior government officials would duplicate Parliament after the election.

He said it would be difficult for the assembly to make recommendations to Parliament without getting involved in politics.

Gen Siri said it would confuse the people because the National Assembly and the elected House of Representatives would both claim they represent "the people".

It is possible those who proposed the assembly might not trust elected MPs after having seen the failure of democracy in this country, he said, adding that those who initiated the assembly idea are entitled to express their opinion "but we will not support them".

He also disagrees with the group's petition to His Majesty the King to delay the promulgation of a constitutional amendment requiring the next prime minister to be an elected MP.

"We fought and spilled blood. How can we turn back and demand an outsider as prime minister?" he said, apparently referring to the prospect of Anan Panyarachun staying on as the next premier.

He warned that his party might take the lead in protesting if the postponement of the promulgation of the charter allowed a non-MP to be named premier.

Gen Siri said his party has tried to avoid mentioning the May bloodshed in its campaigning.

Democrat secretary-general Maj-Gen Sanan Khachonprasat described the assembly idea as not in line with the constitution.

With the House of Representatives and the Senate already operating, a further assembly would look like a joke, he said.

He also questioned the legitimacy of such an assembly and suggested that its proponents should approach the House on the matter.

Further on Petition

BK1108012092 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] The petition calling on His Majesty the King to appoint a National Assembly seeks to delay the amendment to the Constitution calling for an elected prime minister so as to avoid confusion over the status of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun .

A source involved in the drafting of the petition, submitted yesterday, said it asks His Majesty to delay the signing of the amendment to Article 159 until a new government can be set up after the September 13 election.

The amendment would make it compulsory for the prime minister to be an elected representative.

The source said royal approval for the amendment would make it effective immediately and so its introduction now would bring the status of Mr Anan, the interim non-elected premier, into question.

"So until the new government is formed with a new prime minister the amendment should not become law," he said.

He also said any non-elected person appointed prime minister after the election would also have to resign once the amendment was signed by the King.

The petition, bearing 115 signatures, also asks His Majesty to appoint a National Assembly, similar to the one in 1973, composed of people from various career groups to draft a new constitution.

A national referendum should be called to approve the draft before it is presented to Parliament.

The aim of the assembly of between 1,300 to 1,500 people would hopefully be to act as a mirror reflecting the people's aspirations and their opinions on Parliament and government during a time when these institutions have been brought into question.

The petitioners said their proposal was aimed at forging national unity similar to western democracies as Thailand now suffers problems of public acceptance and the legitimacy of certain key national institutions.

Mr Anan yesterday said he had nothing to do with the petition, and refused comment on it other than to say everyone had the right to petition His Majesty.

"It's got nothing to do with me. Why must a neutral person always be me?" he asked when questioned whether the petition put him in a difficult position because of his non-elected status.

He also refused comment on the possibility of his returning for another term as prime minister.

"I don't see how there could be an Anan 111 government."

Mr Anan has always characterised his two terms as premier as "accidents" adding no one could foresee these events occuring.

A group of lecturers called on the Office of the Royal Household Bureau yesterday to submit their petition.

Two representatives later held a press conference at Siam City Hotel.

PollWatch member Dr Chaisiri Samutthawanit and Sukhothai Thammathirat law lecturer Thianchai Na Nakhon said the National Assembly would not create political confusion.

Its aim is to reflect the wishes of the people and give them a participatory role in government.

Dr Chaisiri said this was a new concept but it would give the people their own voice in telling MPs—the legislators—what they want.

He said MPs failed to perform their legislative duties fully because they had to spend a lot of time meeting the people. The assembly will be a forum for the people to discuss their problems before presentation to the MPs.

He did not explain how the assembly members would be selected and what their jobs would entail.

Mr Chaisiri said he preferred the national body to be known as a "Social Tribunal" rather than the National Assembly.

He said the assembly would consist of many professionals who could express their political will and attitudes as well as the desires, opinions and hardships of the society to Parliament.

He believed villagers in remote areas had become more aware about politics and democracy over the past 10 years.

He did not elaborate on how the assembly would operate as this needed to wait until after the King's decision.

Mr Thianchai said His Majesty needed to mediate when the nation was faced with violent conflict caused by different political attitudes.

The group wants His Majesty to introduce peaceful means to solve national problems over the long term and provide leadership in helping the people develop democracy.

Mr Thianchai said the assembly would have a six-year term and, unlike the Revolutionary Assembly, would have no legislative or other powers.

"The social tribunal will serve only as a complementary institution for the main institutions in the country's democratic system," said Dr Chaisiri.

The tribunal may advise on some recommended laws however.

He also said the sought-after delay in the constitutional amendment stemmed from concerns about the status of Prime Minister Anan.

Former prime minister's deputy secretary-general Bowonsak Uwanno said yesterday the Constitution should not preclude a non-elected prime minister.

Mr Bowonsak, who is a law lecturer at Chulalongkon University, said by democratic principle the prime minister should come from election but it is not necessary for this to be written into the Constitution.

The Constitution should instead emphasise that the process of getting the prime minister must be democratic and free of external influence.

Chatchai on Rebuilding, Reconciliation

BK0808022992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 92 p 4

["Excerpts" from address by former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to a group of international corporate executives on his "Agenda for Thailand after September 1992"; in Bangkok on 6 August]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Concretely, let me single out two areas where reform is immediately urgent and eminently feasible.

First, our armed forces. [passage omitted]

The new watchword of "depoliticising" the military has a more precise meaning. Our military grew into its role as a decisive factor in politics and a highly influential one in business over a 60-year time span. It would be naive to think that this could or should be undone overnight.

Rather, we must engage our officer corps in constructive dialogue to jointly thrash out a new and appropriate role for the armed forces in national development. If given the chance, I want to discuss with them the following leading ideas:

First, to replace the current structure of commanders of the three military branches and a separate Supreme Command by an integrated chiefs-of-staff system under a unified "joint-chiefs-of-staff" command. This would allow clearer delineation of staff and so-called line functions, which is a hallmark of modern military organisation.

Second, I would advocate expansion of the engineering corps elements of the three military branches and give them crucial new tasks in national development. Historically, in Germany, France and the United States, for example, the engineering corps took responsibility for railroad, canal and waterworks construction. These are not demeaning tasks. And some of these countries' greatest military leaders came from the engineering corps—just to mention Moltke in Germany and, of course, General MacArthur.

Third, we need to rapidly modernise our forces to guard our national security and we need the technically qualified manpower to accomplish this.

A second crucial task in structural reform is decentralisation. Not for its own sake, not because I arbitrarily want to reduce the powers of the Interior Ministry, but in order to decisively address glaring regional imbalances and improve the lot of our large and still growing rural population. Over half the wealth of our nation is concentrated in the Bangkok area and per capita income here is ten times that in the Northeast.

In technical economic terms such imbalances simply reflect the fact that on average a job in industry is ten to twelve times more productive than one on a small or medium-sized farm. We must redress this by channelling new private investment and a larger portion of national financial resources to the rural sector. But simply doing so by administrative fiat from Bangkok is not the answer.

Regional and local government must be given greater autonomy in administering and controlling financial resources. And a natural correlation, in political terms, is the election rather than appointment of provincial governors and subordinate office holders. This rather than sending out Interior Ministry teams to teach democracy to villagers, will convince our rural population of the value of democratically elected government.

But let me turn now to the economic policy directions of a prospective Chat Phatthana-led administration.

Under this general topic I want to distinguish three separate but closely interrelated areas. First foreign economic policy or, more catchy, the Indochina Trading Zone Phase II. Second, regional and domestic infrastructure and natural resources development. Third, qualified labour, technical and scientific manpower development.

I leave out one point of query in the circular announcing this seminar: The progress of the privatisation process. Be assured, there can and will be no reversal of a process in which my own previous administration played a pivotal and innovative role. Only think of the opening of the telecommunications market and the increasing role of the private sector in numerous other large infrastructure projects. Not only continuation, but stepped-up progress along the indicated lines is dictated by the requirement of fiscal soundness and avoidance of major new public indebtedness.

So, I turn to "Trading Zone Phase II." And to the immediately related topic of maintaining and further improving the competitiveness of our economy. The latter is the guiding principle woven into all three aspects of economic policy direction I shall address.

The Indochina trading zone policy, of course, was never just an economic policy but, if you will, also something of a regional foreign policy plot or ploy. By proposing to our nominally Marxist Indochinese neighbours a bit of their own ideological medicine—let economic conditions determine political developments—we made a breakthrough. We broke a decade-long political impasse. We now aim to consolidate the initial gains by binding our neighbours—and I think that might soon include Myanmar [Burma]—more firmly into mutually beneficial economic arrangements.

I cannot elaborate on all details. But I shall give you some broad hints: We need energy; Thailand's electricity demand will double by the end of the century. We need water, especially in the North and the Northeast. We need ready transportation access from our landlocked Northeast to port facilities for export. Our neighbours in turn need cash and investment. So look at some of the obvious geographical-economic factors.

There are the water-rich Mekong tributaries in Laos—we are prepared to buy whatever hydro-electric power Laos is willing to develop and sell. There are the entirely undeveloped water resources of the Salween River in our immediate vicinity in Myanmar. Hydro-electric potential there is estimated to be at least 6,000 megawatts. There is the excellent port facility of Danang in central Vietam, a potential major gateway to East and Northeast Asia—not just for Vietnam, but for our own Northeast, and closer to Ubon than congested Bangkok. These are some of the ideas we would propose to pursue.

Of course, such regional infrastructure development must be made to mesh and find its counterpart in domestic development. We all know about Bangkok traffic and so on. I shall not bore you with that. Planned mass transportation projects will soon be underway. In the somewhat longer run, though, we can only solve Bangkok congestion by creating alternative centres of industrial development.

Eastern and Southern Seaboard development projects were conceived for that reason. We will run a fast-rail connection down to Rayong, encourage housing development there, and hopefully some of you wouldn't mind residing there if you could commute to Bangkok in 45 minutes. We shall also develop U-Tapao airfield into a major regional air-cargo hub to complement Eastern Seaboard development. Principally, though, adequate infrastructure provides for economic efficiency and increased productivity. And it attracts investment as nothing else will. We are determined to nurture that motor of our economy.

Finally, much as our economic expansion in the past seven years strained our infrastructure, it strained qualified manpower resources at least as much. Beyond the primary school level, we still have an unacceptable loss rate at the secondary school level, and gravely insufficient transfer from secondary to higher education. We are acutely aware of and aim to correct these deficiencies.

In significant part, of course, this is linked to the necessary upgrading of the standard of living of our rural population. There lies our largest untapped manpower reserve. Beyond that, please do not get shocked when I say that qualified labour implies improvement in wage levels and social security. Much as other industrialising nations, we must face the point of transition from a cheap to a more highly qualified (and paid) labour force and economy.

In conclusion I can say this: I do have a vision for our country that I wish to see implemented. Personally, I may or may not be called upon to guide such implementation. At my age, that is of lesser importance, but I would claim a unique and compassionate capability for bringing about reconciliation without which we cannot proceed. [passage omitted]

Chatchai Says Military Should Control Reshuffles

BK1108022392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 92 p A1

[Excerpt] Chat Phatthana Party leader Chatchai Chunhawan, whose failed attempt to orchestrate the purge of military leaders led to the Feb 23 coup last year, said yesterday that politicians should not interfere with military reshuffles.

Chatchai, who was ousted as prime minister by the coup, said the military should be controlled by soldiers, not by politicians.

"Military reshuffles should be carried out by soldiers," Chatchai said. "It's not the affair of politicians."

The Chat Phatthana leader was commenting on the lightning reshuffle of former military leaders involved in the May bloodshed. The reshuffle, ordered by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, saw former supreme commander and air force chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, ex-army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi and former First Army region commander Lt Gen Chainarong Nunphakdi moved to inactive posts.

"I would like to praise Anan for his bravery in deciding on the transfer and not leaving it to be a burden for the next government," Chatchai said.

The transfer of the ex-top brass drew praise from politicians and pro-democracy groups who believe it defused a political time-bomb which could have led to another coup.

Chatchai said he did not think the transfer of the three generals would effectively prevent another coup, but failed to give cogent reasons for his belief.

The party leader said he had never initiated military reshuffles himself but simply approved the lists submitted to him by the then supreme commander. [passage omitted]

CFD Kicks Off Campaign Against 'Evil Parties'

BK0908032292 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Aug 92 p A1

[Text] The Confederation for Democracy [CFD] yesterday kicked off a campaign aimed at reducing the election chances of candidates belonging to the parties that made up the unpopular coalition government under former prime minister Suchinda Khraprayun.

The confederation, the main organizer of the mass protests that led to the downfall of Gen Suchinda in May, dubbed "evil parties" members of the former coalition which included or is now represented by Chat Thai, Chat Phatthana, Social Action, Prachakon Thai and Ratsadon parties.

"We expect our campaign to take away from the evil parties as many as 30 House seats in the Sept 13 general election," confederation member Somsak Kosaisuk said at a press conference in this central province. Somsak said that by decreasing the chances of the "evil parties" to win in constituencies throughout the country the confederation was doing the country a great service.

The confederation yesterday also agreed to make Ayutthaya the coordinating centre for its nationwide campaign, in which constituencies notorious for vote-buying will he targetted. It also said it would concentrate its effort in the central, northern and northeastern regions because the targetted parties had no chance of winning more than a few seats in the South. Ayutthaya is the political stronghold of Social Action Party leader Montri Phongpanit

Confederation chairman San Hatthirat said also yesterday that the group would play an auxiliary role to the independent election watchdog, PollWatch, in monitoring the movements of candidates to discourage vote-buying and other dishonest practices.

"PollWatch, which is a big organization that works with the government, tends to be too slow to be effective in deterring vote-buying," Dr San said.

Another confederation member, Dr Weng Tochirakan, said he believed the group would be able to get rid of "evil politicians" after a few more general elections. The remark suggested that the confederation plans to carry out similar campaigns in future elections.

Under the campaign, the confederation will organize rallies in all parts of the country to try to convince eligible voters to vote for the New Aspiration, Democrat, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties, which were members of the former Opposition, instead of the "evil parties".

In addition, the group also pledged to promote political awareness among the people as well as to try to instil democratic values among members of the public.

The four parties participated, although in general not very actively, in the anti-Suchinda demonstrations that culminated in the May 17-20 bloody crackdown against the protesters.

Former supreme commander and air force chief Kaset Rotchananin and ex-army chief Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, along with Suchinda and the five coalition government parties, were widely blamed for the bloodshed. But the former partners of the Suchinda Administration claimed that they were opposed to the use of force against the protesters but were not in a position to stop the military from carrying out the suppression.

At least 52 people were killed and hundreds wounded when troops fired on unarmed protesters on Ratchdamnoen Avenue. Between 300 and 600 others are still unaccounted for more than two months after the incident.

—The New Aspiration Party will honour an agreement made with the Democrat, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties to form a coalition government after the Sept 13 election if given the chance, New Aspiration leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday.

"The New Aspiration Party stands firm on its declared intention to form a coalition government with political parties in the previous opposition which shared the same ideology because we care about people's feelings," Chawalit said.

The four former opposition parties were opposed to Gen Suchinda Khraprayun's rise to the prime ministership and joined pro-democracy groups' protests seeking his ouster. The anti-Suchinda demonstration culminated in a bloody crackdown against the protesters by the armed forces.

However, the New Aspiration leader said whether there would be any other parties in the next coalition government hoped to be formed by the four parties would be jointly decided. Chawalit reiterated that he intended to take the prime ministership if his party won the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives.

"Other parties say they want their party leaders to become the prime minister. But I say I am prepared to become the next prime minister," the party leader said. "But the people will decide."

Inflation Declines to 4.5 Percent

BK1108092592 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] The Business Economics Department reported that the country's inflation rate during the first seven months of 1992 has been recorded at 4.5 percent, compared with 5.9 percent during the corresponding period in 1991. The decline in the inflation rate indicates marginal changes in the prices of commodities due to the country's economic and trade recession. The inflation rate in July was 0.2 percent higher than that in June as a result of a 0.4 percent increase in the price of food and beverage products. The inflation rate in August is expected to rise slightly due to the increase in prices of meat and fruits.

Columnist on Ramifications of Military Reshuffle

BK0908035492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 92 p 4

["Weekend Analysis" by Natthaya Chetchotirot]

[Text] The removal of top brass officers took virtually everyone by surprise because of the speed with which it was accomplished, and it has to some extent changed perceptions of what next month has in store. While applauding the move many analysts see it as a psychological rather than political triumph for democratic forces. It is not expected to bring dramatic political gains to the pro-democracy parties or crushing losses to their pro- military rivals in September. Rather, there are expected to be implications for both camps.

Before the reshuffle, the Chat Phatthana Party was seen as by far the strongest contender, not least because of its wealth, its military links and its leader, former prime minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan. Against this formidable force, the New Aspiration Party [NAP] of former army commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was seen as the weakest contender.

A week after the reshuffle, political pundits are modifying their views on the prospects of both parties as they survey the forces in the spectrum. Social scientist Thirayut Bunmi says Chat Phatthana's chances have greatly diminished because the present situation does not favour a meddling party that is neither pro-democracy nor pro-military. He emerges as the most optimistic about the chances of the pro-democracy parties, predicting that the four who were in the parliamentary opposition will be able to form the next government—either by themselves or through a merger with a fifth party.

New Aspiration, the Democrats, Phalang Tham [PTP] and Solidarity were previously in the opposition and are generally described as being in the pro-democracy camp—or in Thai terminology, among the "pak thep" (parties of the angels). Their respective strengths in the last 360-member House of Representatives were 72, 44, 41 and six. The fifth party which Mr Thirayut believes the four could merge with is newcomer Seri Tham, headed by former House Speaker Athit Urairat.

Of the four, he expects NAP to perform best—or win more than 60 seats in the 360-strong House of Representatives—because it has succeeded in keeping most of its former MPs [member's of parliament]. NAP has retained 68 of its 72 former MPs.

Mr Thirayut says there are hard times ahead for the "satanic" or pro-military parties, because they have lost their top brass backing and financial supporters. In his reckoning, only true sons of the land independent of such backing will be returned.

Dr Wisut Pothitaen, dean of Thammasat University's faculty of political science, says the removal of the generals is a source of considerable satisfaction to democratic forces. But he says it is doubtful that parties of this bent will gain in real terms. The pro-democracy movement has been effective in Bangkok and in urban areas, but people in rural areas have no access to information other than the state media, still think in terms of who can help them, and will continue to vote for individuals rather than parties, he says.

Old timers, veterans with personal links with rural people, will once again come out on top, regardless of their ethics or reputation. "Good politicians who promise long-term benefits will need time and patience," he says.

In the meantime, the removal of the generals will have a very slight effect on the "satanic" parties because they have been careful and have adjusted their political strategy since the May events. The NAP gained from the generals' fall because it was relieved of the opposition campaign it spearheaded. But how long the party can sustain the benefits is another matter, he says.

Dr Udomsin Sisaengnam, a former Bangkok MP and campaign director of Phalang Tham, sees the removal of the generals as above all a source of satisfaction. He says it was of no great advantage to pro-democracy parties because it was a move for what is appropriate, not a punishment. The Defence Ministry's investigation did not incriminate anyone, he says.

Dr Udomsin says that in the provinces democratic forces are still having to defend themselves against the charge that they did the wrong thing in May. This is partly the work of the "satanic" parties, whose former MPs have gone to their constituents after the events to defend their own role and decry those of the pro-democracy forces, he says.

After the removal of the generals, there was some decrease in opposition currents against the PTP and NAP, but some people still strongly oppose PTP founder Maj-Gen Chamlong Simuang as prime minister. The fax and leaflet wars against the PTP and the NAP for their role in the May events continue.

Though disliked by the mass media, more than half the MPs affiliated with the "satanic" parties will be returned to Parliament, he says. But he continues to hold out hope for the pro- democracy parties, pointing out that there is more than a month for them to establish an understanding with the people.

NAP spokesman Chaturon Chaisaeng, former MP for Chachoengsao, says the removal of the generals should make for a fairer election and bring more votes to his party. He says deposed army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi made use of his power as interior minister to help the pro-military Samakkhi Tham, Chat Thai and Prachakon Thai parties in the March elections. The departure of top brass officers should give soldiers more freedom in voting—and more gains for the NAP from Gen Chawalit's previous subordinates in the Army.

Mr Chaturon is confident of the NAP's improved chances outside the barracks, mainly because it has more former MPs in the race than any other contending parties—in his reckoning, double their number. He says the NAP is broadening its base in the North and Central regions as well as reinforcing its stronghold in the Northeast.

The "satanic" parties present stiff competition in all regions but they are without their previous top brass supporters and are endowed with less financial backing, he says. He believes pro-democracy currents will help the NAP. NAP took 40 seats in the Northeast in the March elections.

Mr Chaturon says the rivalry between the PTP and the Democrats in Bangkok and the South is counterproductive for both of them. The NAP took 12 of the 45 southern seats last time. The NAP spokesman says removal of the generals was not intended to boost pro-democracy parties but to relieve tension and promote democratic principles. He says the decision was made according to the findings of the Defence Ministry investigation, which helped clarify the situation. He believes the move will help reduce the campaign against the NAP, although he does not expect the opposition to go altogether.

Though generally seen as among the pro-democracy parties, the NAP is not seen as totally devoid of "satanic" tactics such as vote-buying or use of the patronage system. Whatever its essence, the NAP in the past week seems to have emerged with more reason to smile than other parties.

Vietnam

Leaders Meet With UNTAC Delegation 8-10 Aug

BK1108085892 Hanoi VNA in English 0621 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11—A delegation of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) led by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, head of UNTAC, paid a working visit to Vietnam from August 8-10.

The delegation included Lieutenant-General John Sanderson, commander-in-chief of the UNTAC military forces in Cambodia, a number of UNTAC officials in Cambodia, and Colonel John Campbell, UNTAC liaison officer in Hanoi.

While in Hanoi, it paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam who threw a banquet in honour of the delegation. Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan held talks with the delegation. On August 9, Mr. Akashi and his party paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office. In the afternoon, he held a press conferece.

During the talks and working session of the delegation, the UNTAC chief and his hosts exchanged views on questions relating to the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia and questions of mutual concern.

Mr. Akashi highly appreciated Vietnam's strict implementation of the Paris agreement and thanked Vietnam for its cooperation with and support to UNTAC. He reaffirmed that so far there has been no evidence of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. He asked the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and all Cambodian sides to strictly assure the safety of Vietnamese and other foreign residents in Cambodia.

He said that the peace process in Cambodia is being deadlocked by the Khmer Rouge's violation of the Paris agreement. He reaffirmed the UN and UNTAC's determination to preserve the framework of the agreement and continue stepping up the implementation of the agreement according to plan. He called on all Cambodian sides, especially the Khmer Rouge, to implement the agreement in good faith in order to soon bring back peace and stability to Cambodia and the region as a whole.

Vietnam reiterated its persistent stance of strictly implementing the Paris agreement and readily cooperating with UNTAC and concerned countries and parties in stepping up the peace process in Cambodia in order to soon organize a free, fair, and democratic general election in Cambodia.

Mr. Akashi valued highly the result of his visit and sincerely thanked Vietnam for its sincere and constructive attitude and warm reception.

Do Muoi Pays Working Visit to Southern Provinces

BK1108090592 Hanoi VNA in English 0626 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Do Muoi paid a working visit to some southern provinces in early August.

He was accompanied by Dao Duy Tung and Le Phuoc Tho, Politburo members and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

General Secretary Do Muoi and his his entourage had working sessions with senior officials of Kien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Tay Ninh and Song Be, and with commanders of the seventh and the ninth military zones, and were in formed of the implementation of the 7th party congress resolution and resolutions of the 2nd and 3rd plenums of the party Central Committee in the provinces.

Speaking to the local officials, General Secretary Do Muoi clearly pointed out, among other things, that Vietnam has strictly respected for, and actively contributed to the execution of, the Paris agreement on Cambodia, and wishes te see the Cambodian people build a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia which has friendly relations with all nations. He called on the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), the authorities of all Cambodian factions in areas under their control and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to take active, effective measures to prevent any actions of terrorism against the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, and assure the latters' interests and right to live legally in line with international laws and practices.

"Prompted by the foreign policy of peace and friendship, the party and state of Vietnam advocate to cooperate with Thailand and Cambodia to build the southwestern sea into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and development on the basis of respect for each other's national indepandence, sovereignty and interests," he added.

Nong Duc Manh Meets Group, Visits Research Unit

Receives Veteran Revolutionaries 29 Jul

BK0908145992 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 30 Jul 92

[Text] On the occasion of their visit to Hanoi and to pay tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, the Tuyen Quang Province's war veteran delegation called on the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Nationalities Department on 29 July. Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the Nationalities Department, warmly welcomed the delegation and coveyed the kind regards of the party and state to people of various nationalities in Tuyen Quang and the former province of Ha Tuyen.

He said that the party and state have highly appraised contributions made by people of Ha Tuyen since the early stage of the revolution for national liberation. He also asserted the party's and state's special attention to veteran revolutionaries, especially ethnic minorities in the former resistance zones.

The delegation comprised 33 persons from six different ethnic minority groups who have, for many years, united and defended various former revolutionary bases. They expressed elation on having the chance to visit Hanoi and Uncle Ho's mausoleum and his living and working places. They also asked the party and state to formulate a concrete policy toward people in the former revolutionary bases so as to help them improve their daily life, especially in education, social welfare, and transportation.

Comrade Nong Duc Manh took note of the request of these veteran revolutionaries and said that he will discuss the issue with the local administration to find ways and means to resolve this issue.

Visits Scientific Research Units

BK0908140992 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 31 Jul 92

[Text] Comrade Nong Duc Manh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee Nationalities Department, recently paid a working visit to various scientific research units of the Central Highlands Industrial Corporation, the Vietnam Polytechnic College, the Military Science Institute, the Center for Assistance to Competent Youth, and the Mineral Ore Industrial Center of Ha Bac Province.

At these units, Vietnamese scientists have studied and produced a number of products and devices serving agriculture and the production of goods for export. Comrade Nong Duc Manh highly commended scientists at the Central Highlands Industrial Corporation and other establishments for their achievements. He stressed that these achievements are beneficial not only to the

scientific and industrial sectors, but also to the scientific-technical establishments in the mountain region, thereby contributing to the implementation of the socioeconomic development program in accordance with the spirit of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No. 22.

He said that these achievements form a good model of unity and cooperation for mutual benefit between the mountain and delta regions and between the central government and the local administration. This will help establishments produce new products for society while providing more jobs to workers in localities and in Hanoi as well.

Vu Oanh Addresses Quang Ninh Workers Conference

BK0908081292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 92

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, from 28-31 July in Quang Ninh, the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers Executive Committee, sixth term, convened its eighth conference to discuss a draft report to be presented at the Seventh Confederation of Vietnamese Workers Congress scheduled for 1993 and the guiding principles for amending the confederation's regulations to further renovate its organizations and operations to make them conform with the current national renovation undertaking. Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended and addressed this four-day conference.

The conference maintained that as key tasks for the years ahead, the confederation must protect the laboring people's legitimate rights, socialize labor union activities, and set forth key programs of actions for labor union organizations at all levels, and attach importance to the training of labor union cadres to make them fully capable of motivating members of nonstate economic sectors to join labor union organizations and of encouraging office and manual workers as well as other laboring people to take the initiative in resolving difficulties and contributing to national economic development.

Vu Mao Thanks Mass Media on Success of Elections

BK0708101392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] On 5 August, the Electoral Council held a meeting with representatives of the mass media agencies to thank them for their help in the dissemination of news and information related to the Ninth National Assembly elections. Comrade Vu Mao, member of the Electoral Council and head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State, on behalf of the Electoral Council, informed the meeting that the Ninth National Assembly elections were a splendid success.

He said that 99.08 percent of the registered voters went to the polls to elect 393 deputies, among them, 18.32 percent are women, 4.8 percent are workers of the industrial sector, 14.8 percent are peasants, 56.23 percent are intellectuals, and 8.40 percent are not members of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

The elections were carried out in a democratic and orderly fashion, in accordance with the law, and with high turnout. The success of the elections is the victory of the nation thanks to efforts by the propaganda sector, especially the mass media agencies. During the three phases of propagating the elections, all newspapers at the central level and those belonging to sectors, mass organizations, and localities consistently presented news and information related to preparations for the elections. During the week prior to the election day, diversified news reports were presented by newspapers and broadcasting stations, thus creating an enthusiastic atmosphere among readers and listeners, especially articles on ideas and viewpoints made by voters in their meeting with the candidates.

Comrade Vu Mao also briefed representatives of the mass media agencies on a number of issues being studied and resolved by the Electoral Council.

Le Kha Phieu Visits Newspaper Editorial Staff

BK0808082392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Jul 92

[Text] This morning, 30 July, Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the Political General Deparment, visited the editorial staff of the paper THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG at the conclusion of the campaign the paper sponsored to motivate teenagers and chidren nationwide to respond to the 27 July War Invalids and Fallen Combatants Day. Comrade Nguyen Phong Giang, editor-in-chief of THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG, briefed Lieut. Gen. Le Kha Phieu on a project sponsored by the paper to motivate teenagers and children nationwide to raise funds to mark War Invalids and Fallen Combatants Day. Between early January and 27 July 1992, teenagers and children throughout the country remitted 19 million dong in donations to the editorial staff. Part of the donations will be used to buy joss-stick bowls for 5,000 tombs at the Truong Son Fallen Heores Cemetary and to open a 5 million-dong savings account to generate interest to buy joss-sticks for 10,056 tombs on major anniversaries. One million dong will be used to give a facelift to the Hanoi Monument of the Unknown Soldier. The rest will be used to open six savings accounts for children of war invalids, fallen combatants, and typical dependents of members of the Armed Forces.

Lieut. Gen. Le Kha Phieu had a cordial talk with cadres, journalists, editors, and employees of the editorial staff. He also conveyed the Ministry of National Defense's thanks to the editorial staff and teenagers and children throughout the country. He also reminded youth and teenagers and children organizations of the need to develop fine traditions among their members and coordinate more closely with the army in further promoting the close solidarity between youth and army units.

On this occasion, Lieut. Gen. Le Kha Phieu presented the THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG editorial staff with a lacquer painting depicting Uncle Ho's participation in a campaign.

National Defense Minister's Letter to Regiment 43

BK0708094792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 28 Jul 92

[National Defense Minister Doan Khue's letter to Regiment 43 of the Third Military Region on its 25th founding anniversary—date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of Regiment 43, 29 July 1967 to 29 July 1992, on behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I cordially convey my warm greetings and best wishes to all cadres, combatants, sick and wounded soldiers, families of fallen combatants, and retired comrades of the regiment.

The regiment—the former 127 supply unit during the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation—has undergone 25 years of struggle and building to achieve its maturity. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and esteemed beloved President Ho Chi Minh, and with love and assistance provided by the people's strata in Quang Ninh Province, generations of cadres and combatants of the regiment have consistently developed the fine character and glorious tradition of the army and the Quang Ninh armed forces. They have strengthened unity, upheld their regiment's gallantry, worked actively and creatively, overcome all difficulties and hardships, scored outstanding achievements in combat and combat readiness tasks, engaged in productive labor, carried out mass mobilization task, and fulfilled other tasks entrusted by the party and people, thereby positively contributing to the cause of national liberation and reunification and the building and defending of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

On this occasion, I highly commend you comrades for your achievements scored during the past 25 years.

Dear comrades, to triumphantly carry out the resolution of the Seventh CPV Congress, and other resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee which are related to the national defense tasks, I urge you comrades to firmly grasp and seriously implement lines and policies of the party and state, strive to fulfill tasks assigned by the army, the Third Military Region, and the Quang Ninh party committee. You should strive to consistently uphold the regiment's political background, firmly maintain the socialist objective, strengthen vigilance, stand ready for combat and combat readiness under all circumstances, develop the spirit of self-reliance, work actively and creatively, promote unity, seriously observe disciplines, improve the regiment members' daily life; strengthen relations with and seek assistance from the provincial party committee, the administration, and people; strive to build the regiment firm and strong, and fulfill all other tasks to be worthy of the trust and love extended to the regiment by the Quang Ninh party organization and people.

I wish you comrades good health and ever greater achievements in the new revolutionary stage.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutations to you all.

Council Chairman Directive on Overseas Training

BK0708095792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Jul 92

[Council of Ministers chairman's 23 July directive on "sending Vietnamese citizens for overseas training"]

[Text] In order to rectify the sending of Vietnamese citizens for overseas training, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on 23 July specifying that the sending of Vietnamese citizens for overseas training—which is applicable to to students of various grades and schools such as vocational middle schools, colleges, universities, higher learning institutes, vocational training schools, or supplementary training schools—can be carried under various systems such as:

—under agreements signed between Vietnamese Government and the governments of other countries or international organizations.
—under agreements specified in joint projects or cooperative plans between various sectors and localities, between various economic, cultural, and social organizations, and/or between those research and training establishments of Vietnam and those of other countries or of international organizations.
—under the sponsorship of private individuals, scientists, and social activists of other countries or of those relatives of the applicants who are now living abroad.

The sending of Vietnamese citizens for overseas training under the financing of the Vietnamese state with the money earmarked from the budget, from nongratituous aid, or foreign loans must be applied only to the college or higher-learning institute levels with regard to those important sectors which need training for competent specialists who are to be recruited from outstanding persons and qualified for all the standards set by the state.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers assigns the Ministry of Education and Training with handling this issue and helping relevant organs consider and decide on various cases involving Vietnamese citizens applied for overseas training on a self-help basis.

Nationwide Agricultural Production Updated

BK0808081792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 92

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, peasants throughout the country have completed the 10th-month rice transplanting on

1,542,000 hectares of land. This fulfills more than 57 percent of the transplanting target by 25 July.

In the northern provinces, Typhoon No. 4 has slowed down the pace of agricultural production and caused heavy waterlogging to nearly 90,000 hectares of newly transplanted rice. The hard hit localities are Ha Noi and the provinces of Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Nam Ha, Ninh Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Tay, Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Bac Thai, and Tuyen Quang. Peasants in those localities are concentrating efforts on saving rice from waterlogging.

In the southern provinces, along with transplanting the 10th-month rice, peasants have completed the summer-fall rice harvest in 275,000 hectares of land. All the provinces are trying to complete the 10th-month rice transplanting and the summer-fall rice harvest on schedule. Efforts are being made to protect rice from rain and typhoons.

Military Institute Delegation Visits India

BK1008154392 Hanoi VNA in English 1420 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10—A delegation of the Military Institute of the Ministry of National Defence led by Senior Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu An, director of the institute, paid a visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Ministry of National Defence.

While in India the delegation received by General S.F. Rodrigues, army chief of staff and president of the commission of chiefs of staffs of the Indian Armed Forces. It called at the National Defence Centre, the Institute of Defence Strategy Analyses and some army units and defence research and production establishments. It also toured New Dehli, Pune, Bangalore and Agra.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.